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EXTRA-PARLIAMENTARY UTTERANCES.

WE believe it was the *Times* which christened speeches delivered by members of the Legislature during the recess "extra-Parliamentary utterances." Whether the name was the happiest that could have been hit upon, it is hardly worth while to discuss. The readers of this Journal need not be reminded that its usual heading for the same class of matter has long been "Members out of Parliament." Either title, however, conveniently enough describes a sort of loose, nebulous, irregular political influence which is growing into more importance every year, which Cabinet Ministers, not excepting Premiers, find it necessary to wield, and which is gradually assuming form as a supplemental political institution. Like most other portions of the machinery by means of which the people of this country ascertain the wants and express the will of that mysterious and invisible potentate, the British public, it has grown up out of occasion. It was never planned. It was not called into being

FREE OPENING OF THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY'S GARDENS ON THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT'S BIRTHDAY.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

to give additional symmetry or logical consistence to our Constitution. It simply happened at the bidding of necessity. It was found useful. It discharged a function. Political men made it available to political uses. Party leaders, driven to straits, saw how it might be converted into a useful weapon. And now, at last, the unenfranchised, as well as the electors, local magnates, Parliamentary representatives, officials, expectants, the chiefs of her Majesty's Opposition, and the ablest and most conspicuous members of her Majesty's Government look upon "extra-Parliamentary utterances" as among the agencies indispensable to successful public life in the United Kingdom.

As we have fairly entered upon the season during which this kind of political mechanism is put in action, and as all recent appearances betoken that it will be vigorously plied this year with a view to the general election due next summer, we shall perhaps render some of our readers a timely service by calling their attention to the part which is usually played in the drama of politics by "extra-Parliamentary utterances." Speaking generally, they answer the purpose of oiling the machinery and preventing too great a generation of heat at its main bearings. Lubrication is their specialty—they do, or may, effect other results more or less useful, but only episodically and by-the-by. But, although lubrication is the primary object of all "extra-Parliamentary utterances," there is considerable variety in the methods of attaining it. The propriety of the process depends, to no trifling extent, upon a strict correspondence between the tone and character of the speech uttered and the position and responsibility of the personage by whom it is spoken. The occasion also has to be taken into account, whether it be festive, social, or purely political in its nature. This being premised, we hope we are not over sanguine in our expectation that the few observations which follow will suffice to impress upon the minds of our readers a tolerably distinct notion of the manner in which important political ends are achieved by means of "extra-Parliamentary utterances."

Take, for instance, the speeches of Ministers. Time was when Cabinet Ministers deemed it a derogation from the dignity of their office to address any less grave and influential audience than Parliament itself. The First Lord, especially, shunned contact with promiscuous companies, and limited his public appearances, out of Parliament, to the Lord Mayor's feast, at Guildhall, in November. Nowadays, all senseless deference to official etiquette is set aside, and not only does the public expect the subordinate members of the Administration to address it once at least during the recess, but looks for a speech or two from each of the Cabinet Ministers. Those high functionaries, therefore, who do not fulfil this expectation, although they cannot be charged in consequence with neglecting the duties of their office, unquestionably leave unused a very delicate, a very penetrating, and a very remunerative element of political influence. It is a natural but, nevertheless, a decided mistake to suppose that an out-of-Session speech from a high officer of State should disclose some important information, or enounce some great political principle, or, at any rate, explain and vindicate some leading measure of the Government or course of policy it has thought fit to pursue. All that is best done in Parliament. Out of it, Premiers and State Secretaries are most successful when they can say nothings with most grace, tact, and good humour. Platitudes which nobody will dispute, done up in compact, epigrammatic, and easily rememberable terms, and illustrations drawn from sources most familiar to the audience and made lively by an appropriate use of local colouring, are infinitely preferable in this sphere of activity to profound disquisitions, irresistible arguments, or eloquent oratory. People care a great deal more to see a conspicuous representative of the Government than to hear wisdom from his lips. His presence amongst them, especially when it is a cheerful presence, neutralises, as by magic, a large accumulation of political bile, and infuses wondrous spirit into sympathising partisanship. A good joke, a pat allusion, a happy metaphor, a sprinkling of sparkling nonsense, when uttered by a Minister, and especially by a Prime Minister, to a sort of holiday audience during the recess, are like drops of oil in the joints of a creaking engine. They remove the unpleasant effects of political friction, and their influence upon the public temper, and, in some degree, upon the public will, is far more likely to be under than over estimated.

Turn now from Government to the leaders of Opposition. The general effect of their "extra-Parliamentary utterances" is the same, although it is reached by a very different process. It is their business, of course, to be grieved and indignant over the palpable misdirection of public affairs; and if they do not show the precise changes by which matters would be mended—about which the most experienced will be as reticent as possible—they must be hypercritical upon what has been done, and speak vaguely, but in glowing language, upon what would have been done if they had been on the Treasury bench. Sometimes, indeed, an opportunity presents itself of giving a cue to the policy likely to be pressed upon Parliament next Session with all the vigour and weight of party; but this does not invariably happen, nor when it does is it always made available. The real aim of such speeches, and the practical result which they produce, is to keep the political minority in good heart and humour. They always leave upon the minds of those who listen to them a reverential regard for "our glorious Constitution;" they usually magnify "the wisdom of Parliament;" they dwell more or less eloquently upon the immensity of the country's resources, and they predict with cheerful confidence the speedy rectification, through the influence of their counsels, of what is wrong. The minority hear, applaud, are soothed. Such dissatisfaction as they feel has been fairly and well expressed. Nobody desires that dissatisfaction should ferment into disaffection; nor is there the smallest probability that it will, so long as it is shaken up in the sunlight of political freedom and winnowed by the breath of public discussion.

There are some members of the Legislature—there always have been—whom the public expect to hear betwixt the prorogation of one Session and the commencement of another, simply because they are considered to be worth hearing. Common fame has given them a status before the public. They are known to have a subject upon which they have something to say, or else to say with more savour than most men what they think upon things in general. It would be invidious to name individuals, especially as the class to which they belong is a very limited one. Their reputation is their passport to favour. It is, if we may so say, the property of the country, and the country is proud of it. Their "extra-Parliamentary utterances," no matter on what topic—purely intellectual, social, moral, or ecclesiastical—not only command public attention but are believed to repay it. It may be all fancy, but it is a fancy connected with illustrious and memorable antecedents. And so the bare fact that any one of these men thinks it worth his while to address the public suffices to persuade the public that it is worth their while to listen. The general effect is satisfaction, not necessarily with what has been said, not always with the manner of saying it, but with the fact that So-and-So has spoken. It soothes the national vanity; it helps to keep John Bull in good humour; it breathes a genial influence over the irritable excitement of his political temper; in a word, it gives him a sense of gratification in the consciousness that the client does honour to his patron.

The vast majority of "extra-Parliamentary utterances," of course, primarily and directly subserve a local purpose only. They are given in discharge of some customary obligation, or they shed a lustre over some annual gathering, or are an offering in aid of some meritorious institution, or settle accounts between constituents and representatives. But they have a secondary influence, which is rather national than local. They put a garnish of courtesy and good humour about whatever may chance to be, for the passing time, the *pièce de resistance* of politics. They familiarise Englishmen of all grades with the feeling that personal amenities and political differences can very properly go together; and, for the most part, they take the edge off the acerbities of party.

Such is the not unimportant part which is played by "extra-Parliamentary utterances" in the political life of this nation. The season having come round for us to resume our notice of "Members out of Parliament," we have ventured to bespeak due favour in their behalf by this introduction. Our readers will see that speeches delivered out of Parliament are to be judged of by far other criteria than those which are properly applied to those which are uttered within it. And, inasmuch as the general purpose they have to answer is to promote kindly feeling and to correct acidities of party temper, we shall hardly err in anticipating that they will henceforth, as formerly, be accepted in an indulgent and conciliatory spirit.

THE ROYAL HORTICULTURAL GARDENS.

FRIDAY week being the birthday of the Prince Consort, the Horticultural Gardens at South Kensington, of which his Royal Highness was the founder, were opened to the public for the first time free of charge, and a vast concourse of people availed themselves of the privilege in the course of the day. We give an Illustration of this scene on our front page. On a recent visit of the Queen to the gardens her Majesty, through General Grey, was pleased to express to the council the gratification she had received from witnessing the improvements then in progress, which she thought when completed would go far towards realising the wishes of her husband, and would conduce much to the success which he anticipated for the society when he procured their establishment at South Kensington. Her Majesty at the same time intimated that, considering the interest his Royal Highness always took in these gardens, and how much the society owed to his active support and assistance, it would be exceedingly gratifying to her if the council should resolve that his birthday should thenceforth be observed by the society as a holiday, and that free admission to the gardens should be allowed the public. The council, desiring to show the deep sense of the obligation of the society to the Prince Consort, at once adopted the Queen's suggestion, so that in future, as on this occasion, the memory of his Royal Highness will be identified with a popular fête. The council, in signifying the great pleasure they had in giving effect to her Majesty's wishes in that respect, observed that they did so in the hope of assisting in bringing to the mind of the present and future generations the virtues of the Prince and his great services, especially to the working classes, and they assured her Majesty that they would endeavour to offer a hearty welcome to all who might visit the gardens on the anniversary. The grounds were thrown open at ten o'clock; but long before that hour great numbers of people waited for admission at all the entrances, reminding one of the crowds that used to besiege the approaches to the Exhibition of 1862 in its earlier days. The gardens continued open until seven in the evening, and it was estimated that not less than 120,000 people visited them in the course of the day. There were three places of entrance. The weather was delightfully fine, and the vast crowd, composed of all classes, but especially of the middle and lower, with a large proportion of children, appeared thoroughly to enjoy themselves and to appreciate her Majesty's condescension. The conservatory, orchid-houses, the arcades, and the maze were all open to the visitors, and the cascades and Minton's fountain played during the day. No tickets were issued, and scarcely any restriction was placed upon the visitors, who were free to go where they pleased, there being only a modest request by the council that they would not use the flower-garden as a place for refreshment. Refreshments were sold at moderate rates, but visitors were permitted to bring their own; and the south arcades at the lower end of the garden, as in the Exhibition of 1862, and both of the annexes, might be and were used for the purpose. The pupils of several schools, that of the Duke of York among the rest, went in procession with their banners and bands, for which they had the express permission of the council. Other bands were stationed at various parts of the gardens, and played at intervals during the day. A body of metropolitan police were in attendance, but were so distributed over the grounds as to appear as little obtrusive as possible, and they were especially charged to instruct visitors as to the several places of exit. Towards evening the Old Hundredth Psalm, with a hymn composed by the Prince Consort, and the National Anthem, were sung with fine effect by the visitors on the upper terrace, the singing being led by trumpeters. With that the fête terminated, and the vast multitude slowly retired from the grounds.

At Bologna, to do honour to Rossini, the municipality has changed the name of the Piazza San Giacomo into that of Piazza Rossini.

Some Protestant ladies having applied to the Empress Eugénie for a donation in aid of a Protestant orphan society, the Empress sent them for a lottery two magnificent porcelain vases, worth 600f. each.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Crown Prince Humbert of Italy arrived in Paris on Saturday last, and proceeded next day to the Emperor at St. Cloud. On Tuesday Prince Humbert accompanied the Emperor and the Prince Imperial to Châlons camp, where they remain some days. General Mollard and Prince Poniatowski have been appointed by the Emperor to attend the Prince, and Captain Villot has been appointed for the same service by Prince Napoleon. A Paris letter says of Prince Humbert:—"The Prince is only twenty, but looks older: he is very like his father; his face is bronzed by exposure to wind and weather, and his whole appearance savours far more of the 'warrior grim' than of the 'carpet knight so trim.' His features are irregular, but there is something frank, open, and manly in his countenance that is likely to make him popular among a military people." The Italian papers deny the rumours that a marriage has been arranged between Prince Humbert and Princess Murat. Indeed, Prince Murat and his family have started on a tour through Palestine.

The special committee of artillery has addressed a report to the Emperor advising his Majesty to adopt the Prussian rifle for the French army.

The *Courrier du Dimanche* has been suspended for two months, on account of an article signed by M. Assolant, the old caricaturist of the English. The *Courrier* has issued a circular to its subscribers stating that during the two months of suspension they will be supplied from the press of *Le Temps* with a special number of that journal every week, containing all the usual matter.

The Educational Society of Lyons offers a gold medal, worth 400f., for the best essay (in whatever language written) which shall effectively describe the grave inconveniences which result from want of respect in children and young people for their parents, and which shall point to the cause and suggest a successful remedy.

At the sitting of the Council General at Lyons last week the Finance Committee proposed the suppression of a grant of 3000f. made every year to the Cardinal Archbishop by way of a supplement to his salary. A warm discussion took place, and the proposition was rejected by a majority of only two. The opposition made by the Archbishop against the Lyonese liturgy was, it is supposed, the cause of the proposition being made.

The Civil Tribunal of Angoulême has given judgment in the action which was brought by the Abbé Chataignon against the officers of the état-civil of the communes of Piassac-Rouffiac and of Mouthiers, for refusing to publish and celebrate his marriage. The Court has decided that as the Catholic Church imposes celibacy on the priests, that as, consequently, a citizen who enters holy orders engages never to marry, and that as it is on the faith of such engagement that the Church authorises him to exercise his ministry and to receive confessions, which he might abuse if he had not laid aside all hope of ever again returning into the world, the officers of the état-civil of the said communes were justified in refusing to comply with the application made to them by the abbé; the plaintiff, therefore, is non-suited and condemned to pay all the costs.

The trial of Jaques Latour and Audouy for the murder of M. de Bugnd de Lassale and his three servants, at the castle of Baillard, finished on Saturday. Latour was condemned to death, and his accomplice, Audouy, to hard labour for life.

According to official advices received in Paris on Wednesday, Mexican affairs were in a most satisfactory condition at the commencement of last month. Several expeditions for the purpose of driving the Juarists from points still held by them were in preparation. A considerable land force, sustained by a naval squadron, was to proceed to Matamoras with the view of establishing the Imperial authority on a strong basis there.

ITALY.

On Tuesday the King officially received the Envoy of the Emperor of Mexico at Turin. The usual compliments were passed, and good wishes mutually expressed.

A great fire has taken place in the forest of Picuzza, a Crown domain near Palermo. The people hastened to the spot to extinguish the flames.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

The Danish Rigsraad has just had laid before it a series of diplomatic despatches extending from the 8th of October to the 11th of November, 1863. They tend to explain the nature of the efforts made by Denmark to avert the carrying out of federal execution in Holstein and the beginning of war.

The peace Conferences are proceeding at Vienna, but there appears to be a hitch in the negotiations. The *Vienna Presse* says:—"Up to the present the Conference has been occupied solely with the territorial question. It has been resolved to appoint a committee as soon as possible for the regulation of the frontier line."

Opposition on the part of any of the small German States to Austria and Prussia seems to be getting less and less probable.

Her von Bismarck, the Prussian Premier, was at Munich on Saturday and Sunday, holding consultations with the Bavarian Minister, Baron von Schunck.

Berlin newspapers of some authority deny that there is any intention of withdrawing the Prussian troops even from Jutland before the conclusion of definitive arrangements for peace. It is asserted, likewise, by several journals that Austria and Prussia have not yet succeeded in adopting any agreement as to the final settlement of the Danish question.

In response to the invitation of the German Diet, the Duke of Augustenburg has forwarded to that body a formal statement of his claims to the sovereignty of the united duchies.

GREECE.

The Ministerial candidate, M. Messinezi, has been elected President of the National Assembly, having obtained 182 votes. M. Delyorghi the Opposition candidate, obtained 142.

An insulting letter, addressed to the King by a member of the Opposition, gave rise to an excited sitting of the Assembly on the 26th ult. Exasperation prevailed in the capital, and protests were signed by large numbers of persons. The Assembly expressed its indignation at the letter by a majority of 193 to 27, twenty-eight members abstaining from voting.

AMERICA.

We have news from New York, by way of Cape Race, to the 22nd ult.

Two corps of General Grant's army, under Hancock, have been moved to the north side of the James River, for what object does not appear. On the 14th ult. a portion of the second and tenth corps advanced against the Confederate position at Deep Bottom, and captured part of a line of works, with four guns and nearly 300 prisoners. The Confederates fell back to a strong position, against which the Federals advanced across an open field, but encountered a heavy fire from the Confederate artillery, and, being unable to advance further, the troops were concealed as much as possible until dark, when they were withdrawn. The Federal loss in these operations is estimated at 1000 men. On the 16th General Gregg's cavalry division drove the Confederates from some works on the Newmarket road, but the Confederates rallied, and Gregg was compelled to fall back on his infantry supports. Whatever may have been the purpose of the Federal movement to the north side of the James, it seems to have failed, for we learn by the latest telegrams that the troops had recrossed the river.

The Confederates at Petersburg shelled Grant's lines for three hours on the morning of the 17th ult. On the 19th ult. the 5th Corps of Grant's army took up a position on the Weldon Railroad, where, according to one account, the Confederates attacked but failed to dislodge them. Another account, however, states that the Federals were surprised by the Confederates, and driven back with the loss of 3000 men; that they were subsequently reinforced, and recovered lost ground; and that fighting continued.

Butler is assiduously employed in cutting a canal across the peninsula of Farries Island, with a view to enable his gun-boats to avoid the river obstructions below Drury's Bluff.

The news from the Shenandoah is of an exciting character, the tide of battle flowing southward or northward, according to the strength of the respective parties. On the 17th ult., we are told that General Merritt's cavalry was attacked by a Confederate force, and that after

a sharp fight the latter was routed, leaving 300 prisoners. It having subsequently been ascertained that heavy reinforcements had reached General Early, and that the Confederates were manœuvring to get in the Federal rear, General Sheridan fell back from Strasburg to Berryville. While the retrograde movement was being executed, Sheridan's rear-guard was overtaken near Winchester by the Confederate advance, under Breckenridge, and suffered severely.

There was a rumour in New York on the 20th that Sheridan had met with a disaster at the hands of the Confederate General, and had been obliged to retreat to Harper's Ferry.

Despatches from Admiral Farragut's fleet confirm the Confederate accounts of the operations at Mobile. The squadron passed Forts Gaines and Morgan under full steam, giving and receiving a terrible fire. The Federal loss during the whole engagement amounted to about 250 men, including the crew of the monitor Tecumseh, which was instantaneously sunk by a torpedo. The Confederates had abandoned Fort Powell, and the garrison had unconditionally surrendered Fort Gaines to the Federals, who were preparing to invest Fort Morgan, which they had already begun to shell from two mortar-vessels. The garrison had destroyed all the outbuildings and manifested a determination to hold out to the last. The fort is known to be well garrisoned and provisioned. A body of Federal troops was also said to be advancing from Pensacola in order to flank Mobile. Confederate accounts continue to regard the surrender of Fort Gaines as an act of treachery. The Mobile *Register* of the 10th ult. states that General Maury has ordered non-combatants to leave that city. The *Register* says:—"There is no thought of surrendering the city, nor any belief that it can be taken."

Advices from General Sherman's army to the 17th ult. report that the Confederates are vigorously operating against the Federal communications. On the evening of the 14th ult. General Wheeler, with 1700 cavalry, demanded the surrender of Dalton. The Federal Commander, Colonel Siebold, whose force amounted to only 800 men, refused to yield the position, and maintained a stout resistance until the following morning, when Federal reinforcements arrived, and the Confederates were driven off. It is reported that a severe engagement occurred at Graysville, eighteen miles from Chattanooga, between Wheeler's command and the Federal forces under General Steadman. The result is not stated. General Steadman was severely wounded, and Colonel Straight, of the 51st Indiana, was killed. A squad of Wheeler's men had gone to destroy the tunnel at Tunnel Hill. General Sherman was rapidly completing his preparations for the bombardment of Atlanta. Hood still maintained a bold front, and there were even indications that he would assume the offensive. He is known to have received heavy reinforcements.

The *Richmond Sentinel* states that Chalmers achieved a victory over the Federals at Abberville, Mississippi, on the 14th ult., inflicting on them severe loss.

Hostilities by the Indians in the north-west have been renewed. Many of the settlers in Kansas have been murdered, their houses and crops burnt, and their cattle driven off. The inhabitants generally are fleeing to the towns for protection.

Generals Blunt and Sherry, commanding on the border, are organising a large military force to pursue and attack the Indians.

The Peace Democrats had a convention at Syracuse, New York, on the 17th ult., in which they went in for a peace candidate for the presidency, and for an armistice. The telegrams state, but without giving any authority, that a desire for peace is gaining ground. The *New York Herald* urges that commissioners should be sent to Richmond in order to propose an armistice for six months and the convocation of a convention from all the States to devise the best means of obtaining peace. The correspondent of the *Daily News* writes, however, in a different strain. He states:—"I do not think the Northern public was ever one jot more confident of final success, or more determined to persevere, than it is at this moment, and the events of the campaign, though they have not been such as many people hoped for at the outset, have certainly not been such, so far, as to cause any despondency."

On the evening of the 22nd ult. gold was quoted at 256¾.

The Confederate cruiser Tallahassee has made sad havoc among Federal shipping, having burned more than fifty merchantmen and fishing-vessels off New York and the coast of the Northern States. She arrived recently at Halifax, but was ordered off, whilst coaling, by Admiral Hope. The following is her description, published in the New York papers:—

The privateer Tallahassee is an iron steamer, painted white, with two smokestacks, two screws, about 230 ft. in length, 20 ft. beam, and draws about nine feet of water. Her bell is marked "Tallahassee, of London, 1864." Engine marked "J. and W. Dudgeon, London." She is fore-and-aft schooner-rigged, mounts three guns—one small one on the topgallant forecastle, a long 32-pounder amidships, and a 24-pounder aft. She carries four waist-boats. Her crew consists of about 120 persons, including the officers. Men of all nationalities are represented on board, most of whom are said to be soldiers from Lee's army. She is said to have run out of Wilmington about six days ago, without having been seen by any of Admiral Lee's blockaders. She has a quantity of cotton on board to protect her boilers, and there are four barrels of turpentine on deck to be used in firing vessels. She is commanded by John Taylor Wood, C.S.N. The surgeon, Shoppardson, says he was one of the Chesapeake pirates. A Mr. Hall is the boarding officer. The crew are dressed in rags and tatters. Some of them wear their pistols tied to them with Manilla rope yarns. They are a hard-looking set.

The opening of the fifth Congress of Jurisconsults, at Brunswick, took place a few days ago, when 500 members were present.

The Government of Moravia has decided that widows who pay taxes have a right to vote in municipal elections.

The difficulties which had arisen between Turkey and Montenegro in reference to the frontier have been satisfactorily arranged by a mixed commission.

An India telegram states that Sir Charles Trevelyan recommends the introduction of the sovereign into that country as a legal tender for ten rupees. The submarine cable in the Persian Gulf is broken.

According to an official document recently issued, the value of printed books exported in the seven months ended in July was £248,830, being an increase on the previous year.

A decree promulgating the rural law in the Danubian Principalities has been published. Compulsory labour is abolished. The peasants can become landed proprietors by the payment of an indemnity to the landowners.

The King of Spain gave a costly emerald necklace to the Empress Eugénie before leaving Paris, and the Emperor gave the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour to the Marquis de Santa Cruz and the Count de Monterumia, in attendance on the King.

The city of Mecca is being ravaged by typhus fever, carried there by the pilgrims who had come to visit the tomb of the Prophet. The Governor-General of the province has left the city, with the authorities and principal inhabitants, and taken refuge at a distance.

The hopes lately entertained of the re-establishment of peace amongst the South American Republics have been disappointed. A telegram from Lisbon, in anticipation of the mail, announces from Buenos Ayres, under the date of July 29, that the negotiations for peace have not been successful, and that hostilities have recommenced.

Some communications have passed between the Austrian and Prussian Cabinets upon the expressed desire of the former to enter the German Customs Union. The Prussian Minister has intimated his readiness to negotiate with this object. If it be accomplished it will be equivalent to a considerable extension of freedom of trade.

We learn from the Paris journals that M. Lemmens and Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington made a short sojourn in that city on their way from Germany to England, Mdme. Sherrington being engaged for the Hereford and Birmingham festivals. In Paris they were heard one evening at Rossini's, and on the following day at a great réunion of distinguished musical persons at the rooms of Messrs. Cavaillé-Coll and Company, the eminent organ-builders. Mdme. Sherrington, who had not been previously heard by the Parisian dilettanti, achieved a most brilliant success. The leading journals are unanimous in their praises of her beautiful singing, and they mention that Rossini was most warm in his expressions of admiration and pleasure. One of them says:—"Meyerbeer had heard of Mdme. Lemmens, and intended to give her a part in one of his works; but this intention was frustrated by his lamented death. We are assured that an engagement for the Théâtre Italien has been offered her by M. Bagier. This would be a great acquisition to us, and the greater because in that case we should also possess the distinguished organist whose name she bears." We trust that this piece of information is not correct; for Mdme. Sherrington would be as great a loss to our public as she would be a gain to the Parisians; and we have heard, moreover, that she has been engaged, by the new English Opera Association, as the prima donna of the company now in course of being formed, and with whom Covent Garden Theatre is about to be opened in October.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The installation of Dr. Jeremie, Regius Professor of Divinity at Cambridge, to the deanery of Lincoln, took place yesterday week.

The pews in Stoke-by-Nayland parish church are about to be replaced with suitable benches at the cost of Sir Charles Rowley, Bart.

The Rev. R. H. Hill, Head Master of Beaumaris Grammar-school, has been appointed Head Master of Magdalen College School, Oxford.

The new church of St. Peter, Arthington, was consecrated on the 17th inst., by the Bishop of Ripon, when there was a full choral service.

The foundation-stone of the new national schools at Bodmin was laid recently by Mrs. Agar-Robartes, wife of the member for East Cornwall, on a site presented by him.

On Thursday week there was a special service held in the fine old Norman church of Steyning, Sussex, to celebrate the completion of somewhat extensive works of restoration and improvement.

The new Church of St. Mary, at Reddish, built on a site of land presented by Mr. E. H. Greg, of Styall, was on Thursday week opened for Divine service.

The Bishop of Ely laid the foundation-stone of a church at Friday Bridge on Thursday week. Friday Bridge—or Beanford, as it is occasionally called—has within the last few years been separated from the parish of Elm, and a separate living has been constituted.

On Wednesday the Rev. William Conway, M.A., of Trinity College, Cambridge, Vicar of St. Nicholas', Rochester, who has been nominated by Lord Palmerston on the part of the Crown to the canon residentiary in Westminster Abbey, with the rectory of St. Margaret's annexed, vacant by the death of the Rev. Dr. William Cureton, was installed in the Abbey Church of St. Peter, Westminster, with an elaborate ceremony.

About sixty of the South African clergy—almost all in the dioceses of Cape Town and Grahams Town—have signed a memorial addressed to their Metropolitan and to the Bishops of South Africa, in which they protest against Dr. Colenso resuming his episcopal functions, and declare that they cannot recognise him as a Bishop of their Church or hold communion with him should he return to his diocese.

The following are the gentlemen appointed by the Bishop of London to preach at St. Paul's Cathedral on Sunday mornings in the month of September:—Sept. 4, the Rev. John Henry Coward, Rector of St. Benet's, with St. Peter's, Paul's-wharf; 11, the Rev. Michael Gibbs, Vicar of Christ Church, Newgate-street; 18, the Rev. Richard Burgess, Rector of Upper Chelsea; 25, the Rev. William Gilson Humphry, Vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.

The *Guardian* records the following testimonials to clergymen:—The Rev. J. H. Thompson, M.A., Senior Canon of the Cathedral, Montreal—a silver salver, with a purse of gold, from the congregation, on leaving for England; and a complete copy of "Alford's Greek Testament" (four vols.), from the Bible class. A gold watch was at the same time presented by the congregation to Mrs. Thompson. The Rev. W. Elliot, M.A., on his giving up the sole charge of Chetwynd, near Newport, Salop—a handsome silver salver and a purse of 100 sovereigns, from the parishioners, together with a gold pencil-case from the children of the parish school. The Rev. Morgan Woodward Jellett, Curate of St. Peter's, Dublin—an address and purse of sovereigns, from the Rector, churchwardens, and parishioners of St. John's, Sligo, on his resigning that curacy; also an address and sideboard, with plate, from the Young Men's Christian Association in Sligo.

A memorial window, by Ballantine of Edinburgh, to Dr. Luxmore, formerly Dean of Gloucester, and subsequently Bishop of the sees of Bristol, Hereford, and St. Asaph, has been erected in the east cloister of the cathedral. The window consists of tiers of eight lights.——A memorial window has been erected in St. Catherine's Church, Edge-hill, Liverpool, by the Liverpool Rifle Brigade, to the late Colonel Adam Gladstone, at whose expense the church had been built.——The venerable old Church of St. Mary, Fordingbridge, has received another addition to its many attractions by the insertion of memorial stained glass, in one of the Early Pointed lights on the south side:—The subject is illustrative of the last verse of the 7th chapter of Revelation—"For the Lamb which is in the midst of the Throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto the fountains of living waters, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." This window has been erected to the memory of the late Major G. T. Brice (formerly of the 3rd Dragoon Guards), of Packham House, Fordingbridge, by his widow and children.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—Rev. Ashton Oxenden and Rev. J. C. B. Riddell to be Honorary Canons in Canterbury Cathedral. *Rectories:* Rev. M. M. U. Wilkinson to Reepham-cum-Kerdiston, Norfolk; Rev. B. W. T. Wrey to Combeinteignhead, Devonshire. *Vicarages:* Rev. T. B. Browne, Rector of Hilston and Curate of Roos, to East Ackland; Rev. W. J. Buckland to Hankerton, Wiltshire. *Curacies:* Rev. W. Baird to St. Bartholomew's, Moor-lane; Rev. A. B. Coombe to St. Paul's, Maidstone; Rev. A. Dunn to Sevenoaks; Rev. C. P. Hutchinson to Folkestone; Rev. J. S. Müller to Great Chart; Rev. W. C. Streadfeil to Plaxtol; Rev. J. D. Trigge to the Parish Church, Brighton. Rev. C. O. Lane to be Chaplain and Librarian to Earl Brownlow, Ashridge.—*Guardian.*

COUNTRY NEWS.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public under special regulations.

A sun-fish, 5 ft. long and 3 ft. wide, was caught on Thursday week in Mount's Bay, Penzance, by a party of gentlemen in a yacht.

A fire broke out in the premises of Messrs. Gardiner and Co., clothiers, of Broad-street, Bristol, yesterday week, and damage to the extent of £16,000 was done.

Her Majesty has approved of Don José Sanchez Bazan as Consul, and Don Carlos Chacon as Vice-Consul, at Glasgow for the Queen of Spain.

An unofficial trial-trip of the Scorpion, one of the Birkenhead rams, was made on Tuesday. The speed attained was about twelve knots per hour. She answered her helm splendidly.

At the Salford intermediate Sessions, on Monday, the Chairman, referring to the calendar, said there were seventy prisoners, of whom thirty-one could neither read nor write. Only three were well educated.

The Rev. James Henthorn Todd, D.D., was on Monday installed as Precentor of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin. The ceremony was performed by the Dean.

The private view of this year's exhibition of the Birmingham Society of Artists was held on Wednesday, and the pictures are, on the whole, the finest collection this society has exhibited.

It is now ascertained that 150 persons were injured during the Belfast riots. Nine deaths have taken place, of which five were Protestants and four Roman Catholics.

Mr. Edward St. Aubyn, the first Mayor of Devonport, and the lord of the manor, has recently presented to the Corporation of that borough a gold chain of office, worth a hundred guineas.

The births registered in Dublin during the week ending Aug. 27 were 119, and the deaths were 106, in a population of 254,808 (in 1861), spread over an area of 3808 statute acres. The numbers are furnished by the Registrar-General of Ireland.

An important line in the Welsh railway system—the Mid-Wales Railway from Llanidloes to Brecon—was opened for traffic on Tuesday week. The event was celebrated by a dinner at Brecon, presided over by Mr. G. H. Whalley, M.P., the chairman of the company, at which there were about 300 guests.

Yesterday week the son of Colonel Munro, of Maidstone, nine years of age, was bathing at Herne Bay and saw a man drowning. The little fellow bravely swam to his assistance, when the man caught at him, and both would have been involved in the same destruction had not the child had the presence of mind to dive, and thus escape his grasp; then, approaching cautiously, he dextrously seized him by the arm and dragged him ashore.

The Edinburgh *Courant* informs us that the late Dr. Mansfield, of Large, has left the following legacies:—To the Large Free Church Congregation (the interest to be applied as a contribution to the Sustentation Fund), £1200; to the same (the interest to be applied as a supplementary endowment to the clergymen for the time being), £1000; to the missionary schemes of the Free Church, £3000; to the Aged and Infirm Ministers' Fund of the Free Church, £8000—in all, £13,200.

Baron Marochetti visited Barnsley, yesterday week, for the purpose of arranging the site on which to place his bronze statue of the late Mr. Locke, the engineer. The place selected is Locke Park, some little time since presented to the inhabitants by Mrs. Locke, in remembrance of her husband's early connection with the town and the deep interest he took in all that related to its progress and prosperity. It is expected that this statue, which will be on a granite pedestal, will be fixed in about a month.

On Thursday week a working men's club, provided with accommodation similar to the aristocratic clubhouses in London, was opened at Birmingham. The building contains a lecture-room, capable of seating 350 people, a reading-room, another room which answers for both committee-room and class-room, a commodious kitchen in which meals are provided for the members daily, a sleeping-room, and a bar. Attached to the building are grounds containing a gymnasium and a quoit-ground, skittle-alley, and shooting-gallery.

The inmates of the Philanthropic Society's Farm-School, Redhill, celebrated their annual harvest-home on Wednesday. Among the amusements were hurdle-racing, long and high jumping, flat-racing, balance-riding, and climbing. The day's proceedings were wound up with a supper, and the delivery of agricultural, industrial, and other prizes to the boys. Many visitors were present. Since the establishment of this school 1657 boys have been admitted, and of these 703 have emigrated. We shall give an Illustration of this festival next week.

The first Manchester Athletic Festival was held at Old Trafford on Saturday. The committee presented a very good programme, there were competitors from almost all parts of the north of England, and there was a large attendance of spectators. The committee of this festival held a meeting on Wednesday night to award the medals which remained unassigned. They were distributed as follow:—For manual proficiency, Mr. F. P. Roberts, Liverpool, gold medal; for pedestrian proficiency, M. G. B. Worthington, Forthenden, gold medal. The champion gold medal was awarded to Mr. T. Mitchell, Waterfoot, near Kendal.

The Archbishop of York preached the sermon at the consecration of St. Andrew's Church, Aberdeen, on Tuesday. The church was built in 1817, but hitherto has been burdened by a debt, now paid off through the exertions of the Bishop of the diocese (Bishop Suther) and his congregation. At the conclusion of the services in the church a luncheon was served in the large music-hall in the city, when some 300 ladies and gentlemen were present, including a considerable number of clergymen. Bishop Suther presided, and, amongst other toasts, gave "The Archbishops and the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland."

The council of the Hartley Institution, at Southampton, received last week the residue of the property left to that town by the eccentric gentleman after whom the institution is named. This residue consists of odds and ends. Amongst these are some spade guineas and guineas coined in the reigns of Charles II., James II., William III., Anne, George I., and George III.; also a gold coin, weighing 830 grains, of John of Portugal, coined in 1725; a medal, struck when George III. recovered from madness; several watches, one an old gold one, very thick, the internal works of which are covered over with glass. There is also a French assignat of June, 1793, and a pamphlet containing a trial of the celebrated George Rose before Lord Kenyon for employing a publican in a Westminster election and not paying him. Erskine was retained for the publican.

Saturday being the last day of the Llandudno Eisteddfod, the proceedings commenced with a meeting of the friends of the Eisteddfod, at the St. George's Hall, for the purpose of hearing a report of the council's proceedings during the past year, and also for the election of the council for the ensuing year. The report was read, and, the new council having been elected, with the exception of four to be elected by the local committee at Aberystwith (where next year's Eisteddfod is to be held), the meeting terminated. A Gorsedd then took place with the usual ceremonies, and bardic titles were conferred upon those whom it had been decided had shown themselves entitled to them. The proceedings of the Eisteddfod proper were then commenced in the large pavilion, where there was a large audience assembled. Mr. John Williams, Treffos, was installed as president of the day, and was presented by the conductor, the Rev. E. Stephens, with an address, in which it was said "he was worthy of the noble stock of Sir Griffith Llwyd, of Tre Garnedd, who was knighted by Edward I. for bringing the news of the birth of the King's son, Edward of Carnarvon." At the conclusion of the chairman's address three hearty cheers were given for him, and he replied by a speech in the Welsh language. After a solo on the harp, the bards delivered poetical addresses, and the adjudication of prizes was proceeded with, the proceedings being, as before, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The prize for the best essay on "Female Education" was divided between the writers with the signatures "Homo" and "Gomer yr All." The meeting terminated with the singing of the National Anthem, and the whole proceedings of the Eisteddfod closed with a grand concert of vocal and instrumental music in the evening.

OPENING OF THE AMSTERDAM CRYSTAL PALACE.

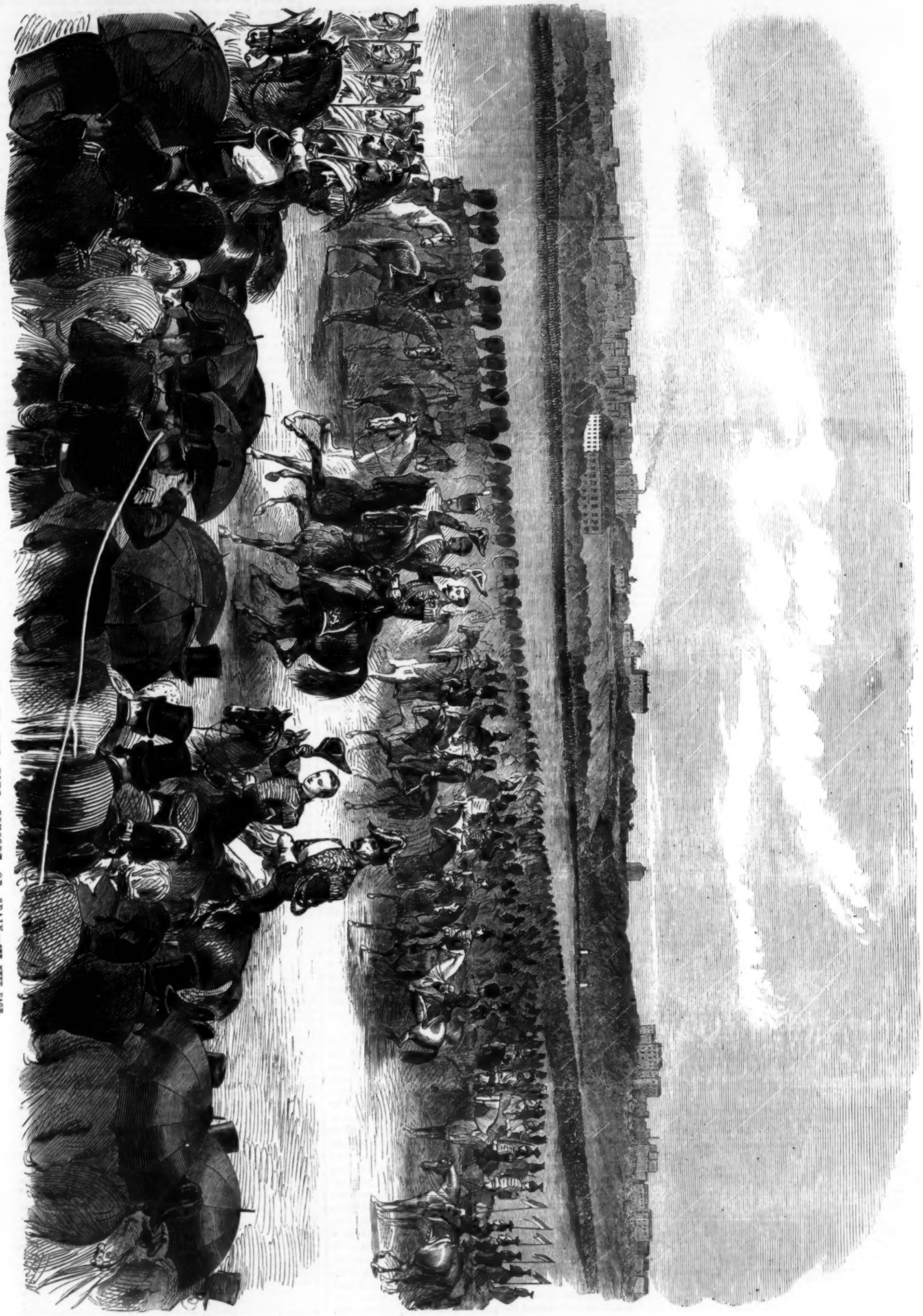
THE fashion set by England, in 1851, of erecting a Crystal Palace, in which to exhibit the varied productions of art and industry, has been tardily followed by Holland, a country whose inhabitants, while commercially and industrially disposed, are proverbially slow and sure in adopting any of the developments of enterprise in foreign lands. An Amsterdam Crystal Palace was commenced in 1858, and if time could be held as the criterion of perfection, this structure ought to be the handsomest and most finished, as it is the most costly, building of the kind in the world. And in this case, what ought to be *is*, according to the opinion of many competent judges of all nations. It was constructed by a joint-stock company, whose directors owe the Government no thanks whatever for any assistance or facilities it has afforded them. The company's original capital was one million, subsequently increased to a million and a half, guilders, or £125,000. From a variety of causes, the directors have had to encounter many hindrances and annoyances in carrying out their plans; but at length they have overcome their difficulties, and on the 16th of August the building was officially opened under the presidency of the amiable and aged Prince Frederic of the Netherlands, in the presence of about seven thousand spectators. After the preliminary formalities of addresses and replies, of which only a select few (to the exclusion even of the press) could hear a syllable, Handel's "Hallelujah Chorus," and Mendelssohn's "Magnificat," both admirably appropriate for the occasion, were given with glorious effect. In the evening a grand vocal and instrumental concert in the transept closed the festivities of a day which will long be a memorable one to the citizens of Amsterdam.

The palace is a magnificent development of the Byzantine style of architecture, and was built under the superintendence of M. Dutshoorn, the Netherlands Sir Joseph Paxton. Its entire length is 420 ft.; its breadth, 282 ft.; the ground floor is raised 8 ft.; the beautiful arched windows at each end, surmounted by the arms, carved in stone, of the provinces of Holland, are 78 ft. in width. There are three entrances—the grand entrance in front, and one at each end—all of which are strikingly bold and handsome. The transept, from which the accompanying View is taken, is 380 ft. in length; its breadth, under the dome, is 135 ft., and its height, 180 ft. It is surrounded by a very handsome gallery projecting 20 ft. from the wall, communicating with "the large hall" by eight staircases, and supported by fluted cast-iron pillars. In the gallery are four handsome crystal doors leading to balconies, from which very extensive views of the surrounding country may be obtained. The oval dome, with its double galleries, surmounted by a very poetically conceived figure of Victory, is beautifully light and airy, so much so that it seems as if it were suspended above the building rather than forming a portion of it. All round the gallery, at a distance of 20 ft. from each other, are two parallel rows of gas jets; within the dome are two rows more—the whole lighting power of the building amounting to 6000 jets. When, on the night of the festivities, they were all lighted, the effect was more than beautiful, it was sublime. From the base of the arched crystal roof were hung "the flags of all nations," which greatly contributed to the festive character of the scene. On each side of the transept are two "additional halls," each 150 ft. in length, 34 ft. in breadth, and 57 ft. in height, which are intended for miscellaneous purposes. On the occasion described they were the receptacles of "miniature exhibitions," consisting of some very good paintings and articles of furniture, of silver-work and bronze, which seemed to attract general attention and admiration. At the eastern end of the transept is the orchestra, affording accommodation for a choir of 400 persons. A series of refreshment-rooms, vestibules, and cellars complete the inventory of a building of which the people of Holland have just cause to be proud. For this special occasion an appropriately ornamented raised tribune was erected in the nave for the reception of the Royal president, the directors, and municipal authorities. The greater part of the palace grounds are at present covered with hideous barrack buildings and cattle-pens; but, "fast" as the Romans were, even they could not manage to build their capital in a day; so we may hope that many even of the present generation of Dutchmen, who certainly are not "fast," will one day behold the grounds of their Crystal Palace laid out in reality as beautifully as they are in the official plans and estimates.

But now that the good citizens of Amsterdam at last have got their palace, "What will they do with it?" It is certainly a magnificent exhibition building; but Amsterdam is scarcely a city to attract exhibitors, and the Dutch Government, we fear, is too "penny-wise" to encourage them. Horticultural and floricultural shows may do now and then, but they will hardly pay; and for concerts, except when composed of military band music, it is utterly unfit.

We are happy to add that the King of the Netherlands has conferred on Dr. Sarphati, who has been to this undertaking what the good Prince Albert was to the Exhibition of 1851, the Order of the Netherlands Lion, by way of recognition of his meritorious and indefatigable exertions in securing for the capital of Holland this magnificent palace of art and industry.

OPENING OF THE CRYSTAL PALACE AT AMSTERDAM FOR THE EXHIBITION OF ARTS AND INDUSTRY.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



REVIEW IN THE CHAMP DE MARS AT PARIS IN HONOUR OF THE KING CONSORT OF SPAIN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

GRAND REVIEW IN THE CHAMP DE MARS, AT PARIS.

We present a view of the grand military spectacle in the Champ de Mars, at Paris, on Saturday, the 20th ult. It was beheld by an immense crowd of spectators assembled, not only in the immediate neighbourhood, but on the heights of the Trocadero, and on every spot from which the field could be seen. Unfortunately, rain fell slightly a little after the display commenced, and came down heavily before the filing-off had terminated. The troops on the ground consisted of fifty-one battalions of the National Guard, twenty-one of the Imperial Guard, thirty-seven of the line, thirty-six squadrons of cavalry, eighteen batteries of artillery, with 108 guns, the pupils of the School of St. Cyr, a party of the waggon train, and pontooners of the Guard—forming together an effective force of about 70,000 men. The National Guards and the infantry of the garrison of Paris were drawn up in lines on the left of the ground looking from the Ecole Militaire towards the river, and the cavalry on the opposite side. The artillery were at the end nearest the Pont d'Iéna. All the troops had taken up their position by half-past two, and at a little before three the Emperor and the King of Spain, both dressed as Generals in the respective services of the two countries, and the Prince Imperial in uniform, on horseback, preceded by a detachment of the Cent Gardes, entered the ground from the bridge, followed by a brilliant Staff, including several foreign officers, and the Spanish Generals Leymery and Joaquin Fitor. Shortly after, in an open carriage, came the Empress, who followed their Majesties along the line of troops, and then, alighting, took her place at the balcony of the Ecole. The Prince Imperial, mounted on his pony, passed along the lines a short distance in advance of the Imperial cortége. Their Majesties and the Prince were greeted with loud cheering along the whole line. In consequence of the rain, which began to grow heavier, the Emperor and the King rather curtailed their passage along the lines, and hastened to take up their station in front of the Ecole Militaire, in order that the troops might file off before them. This military movement was effected with admirable regularity, both the National Guard and the troops cheering enthusiastically as they passed. Their Majesties afterwards entered a carriage, and, followed shortly after by that of the Empress and the Prince, returned to St. Cloud.

BIRTHS.

On the 30th ult., at Denmark-hill, the wife of William Edwards, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 4th ult., at Brighton, Mrs. Giacometti, of a son.

On the 16th ult., at the Manor House, Chigwell, Essex, the wife of Henry S. King, of a daughter.

On June 26, at Valparaiso, the wife of Robert Bryce Williams, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., at Horton Hall, Bradford, Yorkshire, Mrs. Hailstone, of a son.

On the 5th ult., at Halifax, Nova Scotia, the wife of Robie Uniacke, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 8th ult., at Pension Worley, Lucerne, Switzerland, the wife of Edmund Yates Peel, Esq., of a son.

On the 29th ult., at Sleaford, Lincolnshire, the wife of Henry Peake, Esq., of a daughter.

At Rutland-gate, Viscountess Bury, of a daughter.

At Stuston Rectory, Scole, the Hon. Mrs. Edward Paget, of a son, stillborn.

At Castle-hill, Reading, the wife of the Hon. W. B. Annesley, of a daughter.

On July 24, at Callao, Peru, the wife of George Petrie, Esq., of a son.

On the 28th ult., at St. Margaret's, Twickenham, S.W., Mrs. James N. Clarke, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 16th ult., at St. Mary's, Edge Hill, Liverpool, by the Rev. J. F. Rounthwaite, B.A., Curate of Padiham, brother of the bride, the Rev. Charles James Elisee Smith, of Sherborne, M.A., and late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to Emily Anne, third daughter of J. K. Rounthwaite, Esq. No cards.

On the 30th ult., at St. John's, Hackney, by the Rev. T. O. Goodchild, Rector, the Rev. Challis Parcissien, Rector of Hardingham, Norfolk, to Julia Jane, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Hovell, Esq., of Clapton, Middlesex.

On the 30th ult., at St. Catherine's Church, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, by the Rev. L. W. Heath, George Philip, jun., Esq., of Liverpool, to Anna, daughter of the late Charles Brooke, Esq. No cards.

At St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, Lieutenant-Colonel Burnaby, Grenadier Guards, to Louisa Julia, daughter of the late Sir W. Dixie, of Bosworth Park, Leicestershire.

At Crawley, Sussex, R. Romer, B.A., Trinity Hall, Cambridge, son of Mr. F. Romer, to Betty, daughter of Mr. Mark Lemon.

At Blennerhasset, Cumberland, W. Hill, Esq., to Maria, daughter of Sir W. Lawson, Bart., of Brayton, Cumberland.

At Dublin, the Hon. F. G. Crofton, son of Lord and Lady Crofton, to Gertrude, widow of J. Talbot, Esq., Mount Talbot, Roscommon.

On the 31st ult., at the parish church of St. Alphage, Greenwich, Edward John Routh, Esq., M.A., Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, son of the late Sir Randolph Isham Routh, K.C.B., Commissary-General to the Forces, to Hilda, eldest surviving daughter of George Biddell Airy, Esq., Astronomer Royal. The marriage was solemnised by Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity College, Cambridge, and the Rev. W. A. Scames, Vicar of Greenwich.

On the 23rd ult., at Newport, Isle of Wight, Harrison John Jull, Esq., late of the Royal Marine Artillery, to Emma, eldest surviving daughter of the late John Payne, Esq., niece and adopted daughter of Mrs. Augustus Frederick Livesay, of Portsmouth, and Ventnor, Isle of Wight. No cards.

On the 24th ult., at Hever, by the Rev. H. Wilberforce Battye, Harry Ware Eustace Hock, of Carshalton, youngest son of the late James Hook, Esq., of Sierra Leone, to Isabel, youngest daughter of Martin Blackmore, Esq., of Wood-lane, Shepherd's-bush. No cards.

At St. James's, Westbourne-terrace, Captain Burgoyne, R.N., son of General Sir J. F. Burgoyne, Bart., to Evelyn Laura, daughter of Rear-Admiral Sir B. W. Walker, Bart.

DEATHS.

On the 24th ult., at Kirk Smeaton Rectory, Yorkshire, after three days' illness, the Rev. Thomas Cator, M.A., for 47 years Vicar of Womersley and 35 years Rector of Kirk Smeaton, in the 75th year of his age.

On the 28th ult., at the residence of his mother, 13, Stanley-terrace, Notting-hill, Benjamin, sixth son of the late David Dewar, Esq., of Wood-street, Cheapside, aged 22 years and 3 months. Friends will please accept this intimation.

At Beechwood, Dunstable, Sir T. G. S. Sebright, Bart., aged 62.

At Paris, Mary Clementina, wife of the Marquis de Moncia, in her 53rd year.

At Whiteway, Chudleigh, Devon, the Earl of Morley.

At Eastbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, Count Jean Marchisio, of Modena.

At Fawsley, Northamptonshire, Sir C. Knightly, Bart., in his 83rd year.

At Torquay, the Hon. Mrs. Primrose, widow of the Hon. F. W. Primrose, brother of the Earl of Rosebery.

At Christchurch, Hants, Admiral Wm. C. Popham, son of the late Admiral Sir H. Popham, K.C.B. and K.M., in his 73rd year.

On the 29th ult., at Monmouth, Mary Elizabeth, widow of the late Captain Henry Gough Bayley, formerly of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers.

*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is five shillings for each announcement.*

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THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

Day.		Daily Means of Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Thermometer Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Thermometer Maximum, read at 10 A.M.	Wind General Direction.	Wind Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles	Inches
Aug.	24	29·669	52·8	35·2	·52	6	51·2	60·8	N. NW. NNW.	228	·061
	25	29·178	54·3	41·8	·65	7	39·3	62·9	S. WSW.	78	·000
	26	29·291	55·2	34·6	·49	3	43·9	62·5	NNW.	179	·000
	27	29·563	55·6	40·5	·60	6	28·0	64·2	SW. S.	95	·000
	28	..	..	..	..	..	50·6	67·3	..	272	·000
	29	29·629	56·5	48·1	·54	2	55·9	71·8	WSW. S.	219	·000
	30	29·870	56·6	51·7	·61	3	45·0	76·0	SSE. SSW. S.	237	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·625	29·573	29·294	29·255	29·148	29·071	29·017
Temperature of Air	54·3°	55·4	55·8°	55·1°	61·8°	61·8°	62·8°
Temperature of Evaporation	48·3°	49·2	48·9°	48·8°	55·7°	57·7°	58·7°
Direction of Wind	S.	S.	NNW.	CALM.	SSW.	WSW.	SSE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 10.

SUNDAY, Sept. 4.—Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity. Birth of Pindar, the prince of lyric poets, 518 B.C. Translation of St. Cuthbert's remains to Durham, 995.

MONDAY, 5.—Cardinal Richelieu born, 1585. Death of Jonas Hanway, the philanthropist (who introduced umbrellas), 1786.

TUESDAY, 6.—Wreck of the Forfarshire: Grace Darling and her father heroically save many of the passengers by means of a coble, 1838. Flight of Francis II. and the Bourbons from Naples, 1860.

WEDNESDAY, 7.—Enurchus, Bishop of Orleans. The new Townhall, Leeds, opened by the Queen and Prince Consort, 1858. The Circassian hero, Schamyl, captured by the Russians and treated respectfully, 1859.

THURSDAY, 8.—Nativity of the Virgin Mary. Copenhagen surrendered to the British, under Gambier and Cathcart, after three days' bombardment, 1807.

FRIDAY, 9.—Death of William I. the Conqueror, 1087. James IV. of Scotland defeated and slain at Flodden Field, 1513. Moon's first quarter, 5h. 50m. a.m.

SATURDAY, 10.—The English, under Warrenne and Cressingham, defeated by Wallace at Cambuskenneth, 1297. Prince Rupert surrenders Bristol to Fairfax, 1645.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPTEMBER 10, 1864.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 43	3 57	4 14	4 28	4 43	4 58	5 15	5 32	5 52	6 12	6 35	7 1	7 31	8 6

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

It would be ungracious to be hard upon any gentleman who is under the necessity of delivering a speech at a time like this, and it is certainly not for the journalist to be severe upon any other person who is compelled to struggle with the difficulties of a stagnant period. *Veniam petimusque damusque vicissim.* And the French orator, being just now in quite as hard a case as the British speaker or writer, deserves the same amount of indulgence. Nevertheless, we cannot help thinking that M. de Persigny has been displaying somewhat less of resources than might have been expected. He took a very large outline, but he has not filled it up with the adroitness we had reason to look for at his hands.

This able and devoted friend of the Empire has thought himself called upon to congratulate the French upon the institutions they enjoy, and to convince them, if possible, that they are in possession of true liberty, while that of other nations, especially of England, would not suit them at all. To this process we have not the least right or inclination to object. M. de Persigny may be fairly believed to be sincere in his statements; and he has very good reason indeed for considering that the Imperial régime is excellent. His own merits have been by no means overlooked by a master whom no one can accuse of ingratitude to his friends, and it would be unreasonable to expect that a gratified courtier should not see perfection in a system which puts him in a high social place and covers him with honours. Let him speak of a Government as he finds it. He has served it well, and is ready to serve it again officially, and in the mean time he pronounces its eulogium. His picture of French liberty was intended for French spectators, and we have no more right to criticise it from any other point of view than theirs than we have to get close to a brilliant theatrical scene, which the coloured lights from the wings are bathing in a flood of glory, and to proclaim that the painting is really a daub, and that the rich flood of variegated light is thrown from powder in tin pans held by dirty men in their shirt sleeves. Let us rather join in applauding the skill of the artist who makes so many people happy with such apparently inadequate machinery.

But M. de Persigny, a true artist, knows the value of contrast, and was not content with showing his Frenchmen how delightfully happy they are, but must endeavour to increase their self-complacency by assuring them that their neighbours are far worse off. Now, as the average Frenchman is the most ignorant creature in the world upon all subjects outside his own country, we dare say that all M. de Persigny's hearers and most of his readers—deducting the cynical Parisians, who know better—have given a good deal of credence to his account of the condition of England. It is out of all probability that many Frenchmen will study the remarks of English writers upon M. de Persigny's speech; but it may not be unamusing to English readers to know what impression a leading French politician, haranguing provincials, has sought to give of our condition, as contrasted with that of the happy subjects of the Elected of the Millions.

The speech, it must be remembered, was not delivered to a mob, or to an assembly like those to which members of the British Parliament will sometimes, out of Session, make speeches which they would not care to embalm in Hansard. The Duke de Persigny spoke to the Council-General for the Department of the Loire, to men who are selected for office by their fellow-citizens, it is said, with much more care than they usually show in choosing political representatives; but as this statement connects itself with certain delicate considerations touching influences, ballot-urns, and supervision, we pretermit further reference to it, and only say that the Duke was speaking to a very intelligent and respectable body. He told the people at St. Etienne that the political institutions of England were not adapted to France, for that in England authority and liberty were in the hands of one class. Now, irreverent people say that M. de Persigny is at present completing his education by a study of the history of England; and, if so, this does him much credit, the rather that few Frenchmen condescend to do us the honour of inquiring how and why this cold, dark, damp little island, where the sun never shines, and the majority of men are contemplating suicide because the majority of women are so hideous, has attained the present rank among nations, and asserts that rank successfully when it finds sufficient reason for such assertion. But, it is added, a man cannot do everything at once; and the Duke's reading, careful and accurate so far as it goes, has not yet extended beyond the earlier volumes of Hume, and he was obliged to insert his book-mark somewhere in the account of the days of the Normans, as he had to turn his mind to the preparation of his speech for the banquet at St. Etienne. This allegation may or may not be correct, but there is nothing to discredit it in his speech.

Authority and liberty are vested in one class in England. It may be so, but the class must be a very large one. Because, unless we are in a fool's paradise, we seem to have reasons for thinking that authority among us springs from the will of the people, and that liberty is enjoyed by every man not in prison or a lunatic asylum. But, without entering into the question of English elections, in which cobblers vote, and which decide the relative position of a Palmerston and a Derby, and certainly without hinting at any of the "influences" which surround French elections with that charming atmosphere of Imperialism, might we mention two or three small things not worth naming between friends, but in illustration of the liberty which is confined in England to one class. Dukes may hold political gatherings in St. James's-square, no doubt; but we have some idea that if 10,000 men, without ten hats among them, chose to assemble for a political purpose on Hampstead-heath, it would not occur to the police that the assemblage was violating a law that forbids more than twenty persons to meet, even to debate on the natural history of a new fungus—not to say dynasty. The aristocracy have their journals; but there is nothing, we believe, and an immense heap of the week's publications by our side confirms the impression, to prevent any person who can get a ream of paper, a few types, and a hand press from publishing anything he likes, save blasphemy or indecency; and if a farthing journal should be set up to prove that our present monarchy might be advantageously set aside for a dictatorship under a Mormon, we really doubt whether Sir Roundell Palmer would throw the editor into gaol for a breach of censorship law. And there is one other form of liberty which is not altogether beneath notice, and we imagine that we enjoy it here. A paternal Government requires constant information as to the acts and words of its children. We lack a paternal Government; therefore, unfortunately, we dine, and dance, and see plays, and take walks in the parks, and visit our poor, and mind our business, without the comforting belief that a guardian angel in the pay of the paternal Government is watching and listening in the form of host, partner, companion, neighbour, or clerk. We fancy that this kind of liberty, brutal and primitive as it may be, is shared by more than one class in England, and is to be found at a Foresters' fête and in a Freemasons' lodge, just as much as in Stafford House or at Alton Towers. With which samples from the speech of the Duke de Persigny we commend his address to the attention of English readers, who may now feel a decrease in their wonder that "England is not understood on the Continent."

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by the junior members of the Royal family, arrived at Windsor Castle on Thursday week, from Osborne House.

Yesterday week, being the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince Consort, the Queen and the Royal family repaired early to Frogmore. Later in the day, Princess Helena and Princess Louisa drove out in a carriage and four.

On Saturday last, the Queen, accompanied by Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, drove in the castle grounds. Subsequently, her Majesty held a Council, which was attended by Earl Granville, the Duke of Somerset, and Viscount Palmerston. Mr. Helps, Clerk of the Council, was in attendance. Viscount Torrington and Sir W. Hoste were the Lord and Groom in Waiting. Earl Granville, the Duke of Somerset, and Viscount Palmerston had audiences of the Queen. Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse took leave of her Majesty and, with Princess Victoria, left the castle on their return to the Continent. The Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg arrived at the castle on a visit to her Majesty. Earl Spencer arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Duke and Duchess of Saxe-Coburg, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay officiated. The Duke and Duchess of Montpensier and Princess Marie Amelie visited her Majesty, and remained to luncheon.

DEPARTURE OF THE QUEEN FOR SCOTLAND.

INAUGURATION OF THE ALBERT MEMORIAL AT PERTH.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and the Duke and Duchess of Coburg, left Windsor Castle en route for Balmoral. The suite in attendance consisted of the Marchioness of Ely, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Major-General the Hon. A. Hood, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, M. de Schleinitz, Mr. Buff, Mr. Sahl, and Dr. Jenner. The Queen, with the members of the Royal family, drove from the castle to the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway, where her Majesty was received by several of the directors and officials of the Great Western and North-Western companies. The special train was provided by the London and North-Western Railway Company, over which line the greater portion of the journey was performed. The Queen left the station at seven o'clock p.m., and travelled over the Great Western Railway to Leamington, arriving at eighteen minutes past nine. At this place the Royal family partook of refreshments. The route was resumed at thirty-three minutes past nine, and the Bushbury junction was reached at forty-five minutes past ten. Thence the journey was continued along the London and North-Western Railway to Whitmore, where the engine took in water, and onwards, viâ Kendal Junction and Carlisle, to Summit station, on the Caledonian Railway, arriving at thirty-eight minutes past five on Tuesday morning.

Thence the train continued its progress to Greenhill, on the Scottish Central line, and arrived at Perth, on the Scottish North-Eastern Railway, at twenty minutes to nine, when the Queen alighted in order to inaugurate the statue erected on the North Inch in memory of the Prince Consort. The railway station was commodiously arranged for the repose of the Royal family and suite during her Majesty's stay at Perth. The Queen was received upon her arrival by the Lord Provost, the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and various civic dignitaries, with the directors and officials of the railway. At twenty minutes before ten the Queen and the Royal family, attended by the Lord Provost, the Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M.P. for the city, the numerous civic authorities, and the

members of the Memorial Committee, proceeded to the site of the statue. The procession was escorted by a squadron of cavalry, and the route was lined with detachments of Highlanders, &c. On arriving at the North Inch the municipal bodies and other members of the procession took their places within the barrier. A pavilion was erected in front of the statue, to which the Queen was conducted. A distinguished company was also present in the pavilion with the Royal family. The ceremony was brief. Upon the arrival of the Queen the band of the 92nd played one stanza of the National Anthem, but without drums. A short prayer was offered up by the Rev. Mr. Burdon, and the Lord Provost then presented an address to her Majesty. The statue was then uncovered, and the guard of honour presented arms; the band of the 92nd played the National Anthem; the pipes of the Highland regiments sounded a pibroch, and a Royal salute was fired from the top of the Inch. A subdued cheer, too, was raised by the assembly. The Queen, after silently regarding the figure a few minutes, commanded the Lord Provost of the city to kneel, and conferred upon him the honour of knighthood, and to him, now Sir David Ross, her Majesty expressed her satisfaction with the statue and with the proceedings of the day. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg then presented the sculptor, Mr. Brodie, to the Queen, who expressed to him her appreciation of the statue, both as a work of art and as a faithful likeness of the Prince. Her Majesty then returned to the general station. The Queen was received with loud acclamations by the people assembled along the route, which her Majesty graciously acknowledged. At twenty minutes to eleven the journey was resumed northwards.

At the Bridge of Dun station, which was reached at eight minutes past twelve, a number of persons had assembled. The Earl of Dalhousie was also present. The Queen conversed with his Lordship for a few minutes, and bowed to the spectators. The train, which was accompanied by the chairman and some of the directors of the Scottish North-Eastern Railway, reached Ferryhill station, Aberdeen, at half-past one. The Lord Provost of the city and a large assemblage of ladies and gentlemen were at the station, and heartily cheered the Queen, who graciously acknowledged the salutations. After a few minutes, the train resumed its course along the Deeside line, to the Aboyne terminus, which was reached at thirty-six minutes past two. Here the railway journey terminated, after a good run of 580½ miles, accomplished in about nineteen hours and a half, including the stoppage at Perth. From Aboyne the route was continued by post to Balmoral, where the Queen arrived at half-past four, having borne the journey with but little fatigue. Her Majesty was received with the warmest enthusiasm at the various stations along the route.

The Court is expected to remain at Balmoral for about six weeks, and then to return to Windsor Castle.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

On Tuesday week the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the ladies and gentlemen of the suite, had a picnic on Lochnagar. Although the day was rough and wet, the party enjoyed themselves. The Prince also visited the Glen of Gelder, where he was successful in bringing down three beautiful stags, one weighing 15st. 7lb., clean.

On Wednesday week the Prince, Lord Hamilton, and Major Teesdale went grouse-shooting, and returned with fair bags. In the evening the Prince and Princess gave a grand ball at Abergeldie Castle. Among the company present were Colonel R. Farquharson, of Invercauld, and Captain Farquharson, Lieutenant Charles Phipps, the Hon. Albert Phipps, and Dr. Robertson; Mr. Begg, of Lochnagar, and a large number of the tenantry on the estates of Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall. Many of the gentlemen present wore kilts, and the ladies generally appeared in white dresses.

On Thursday week the Prince and Princess were present at a picnic given by the Countess of Fife in honour of their Royal Highnesses at the Falls of Quoich. The Prince and Princess, accompanied by Princess Mary, drove from Abergeldie, on the south side of the River Dee, viâ Braemar, where a large concourse of visitors was in waiting. The scene of the picnic was reached shortly after four o'clock. The Countess of Fife, accompanied by Lady Anne Duff, the Hon. Miss Ricardo, and the Right Rev. Bishop Forbes of Brechin, received their Royal Highnesses. Shortly after their arrival the whole party adjourned to the beautiful summer-house at the falls, where a sumptuous tea was partaken of, while the Earl of Fife's piper performed some excellent music. A walk through the picturesque scenery adjoining was next enjoyed, after which the Royal party left for Abergeldie by Invercauld House, delighted with the entertainment.

Yesterday week, being the anniversary of the birthday of the Prince Consort, the tenantry were invited to meet the Prince of Wales at the obelisk erected by them to the memory of the Prince. Here they were each served with a glass of spirits, which was drank in silence. In the afternoon his Royal Highness went to Glengelder deerstalking. Several of the gentlemen of the suite went grouse-shooting. Princess Mary left the Castle en route for London. The Princessa accompanied her Royal Highness to Aboyne.

The Prince and Princess will leave Abergeldie to-day (Saturday) en route for the Continent. Their Royal Highnesses will travel by special train on the Deeside Railway to Ferryhill, arriving at one o'clock, thence continuing their journey to Dundee, where they will arrive at three o'clock, and embark thence for Denmark.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred has had great success at salmon-fishing in the waters leased by the Duke of Roxburghe during his stay in Norway. In two days' angling he killed twenty-nine salmon. His Royal Highness has returned from the North Cape; and the Racoon, with Prince Alfred and the Duke of Roxburghe on board, is on its way southwards.

Queen Marie Amelie, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier and other members of the Orleans Royal family, arrived at Tunbridge Wells on Monday from Claremont.

Her Imperial Highness the Grand Duchess Marie of Russia has left Claridge's Hotel for Torquay.

Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge has left Cambridge Cottage, Kew, to pass a few weeks at Scarborough.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Cambridge and Princess Mary left town on Wednesday en route for the Continent.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador has left the Turkish Embassy for Scotland. Mdme. Musurus and daughters, and Mr. E. Musurus, have left for Paris, en route for Baden-Baden.

The Duke and Duchess of Northumberland left Northumberland House on Saturday last, for York, en route for Alnwick Castle.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Hastings have returned from Scotland to Donnington Park, Leicestershire.

The marriage of Lieutenant-Colonel Burnaby (of the Grenadier Guards), only son of Mr. Burnaby, of Baggrave, Leicestershire, with Miss Dixie, second daughter of the late Sir Wollarton Dixie, Bart., of Bosworth Park, was solemnized on Monday, at St. Paul's Church, Knightsbridge.

A pneumatic railway, about 600 yards in length, has been opened at the Crystal Palace. We shall illustrate it next week.

The Engraving of the Lizzie, blockade-runner, built on the Clyde, which appeared in our Journal of the 6th of August, was made from a photograph of the oil painting executed by Mr. Samuel H. Fyfe, of 127, Paisley-road, Glasgow, for the builders of the vessel, Messrs. Henderson, Coulborn, and Co., of Renfrew.

The chorale sung at the public opening of the Royal Horticultural Society's Gardens at South Kensington, on the birthday of the late Prince Consort, was given in our last Number, by special request, for the accommodation of those who would take part in the singing. The music was composed by his Royal Highness, the words arranged by Mr. Thomas Oliphant. The work has been published by Messrs. Addison and Lucas, of Regent-street.

An extraordinary scarcity of fish in the London market for several weeks past has caused much discussion about the sources of supply. Our next Number will contain an Illustration of the mode in which the fish taken by the fleet of Messrs. Hewett, of Barking, who maintain above sixty vessels along the coast of Holland and elsewhere in the North Sea, are collected and put on board the carrying vessels which bring them up the Thames. It is now proposed, by the substitution of steam-vessels for the fast-sailing cutters hitherto employed in this service, and by an expeditious process of packing in ice, to convey the fish fresh to London from much greater distances and in much less time than has yet been accomplished. We observe that an influential company has been set on foot for this purpose.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

ANYONE who was acquainted with the grumblings about exhaustion which were rife from the lips of our legislators in the last three weeks of the Session must have been surprised to find that many of them, with unusual zeal, presented themselves at once to their constituencies. From a day or two after the prorogation until the end of last week the elected have been performing their annual "kotoo" before the electors, and this has been done principally, if not altogether, by members of mark. The insinuation, therefore, that the spirit which moved them to this premature diligence was fear of an early general election is baseless, if not base, because such gentlemen as have been discoursing in the provinces are the least likely to be in want of a seat, and are mostly acceptable to their political clients. Still, a certain unanimity in commencing the extra-Parliamentary campaign which may be supposed to have sprung from an unconscious, unity of motive, is curious, and augurs a foregone conclusion in the minds of the gentle agitators of the vote-giving population. Coming, as their members did, direct from the scene of their labours, with the aroma of Parliament still hanging about them, they may have been proportionably acceptable to their audiences; and perhaps it was not a bad notion for them to present themselves before their friends and supporters, and even their opponents, in that haggard, sallow, jaded, emaciated condition which, it is presumed, belongs to members at the end of the Session; and which, having no connection with the results of the co-existent dinners, fêtes, and laborious amusements of the season, constitute a claim to immediate sympathy and future adherence on the part of those for whom these disinterested patriots have laboured to the verge of physical destruction.

What a specimen of devotedness to the public service of the country must have been presented by Mr. White, when he appeared before the electors of Brighton, pale, wasted, tottering, supported between his regular proposer and seconder, his best hope of immediate recovery being in his immersion into that "bath of liberty" of which he, as member for a seaside borough, sometimes appropriately speaks, and into which he was about to plunge! How must the Liberals of Northampton have shuddered when they perhaps found Lord Henley's splendid bass tones dwindled down to a childish treble, or at least hoarse and cracked, with his continuous outcry for their political cause and their local interests! They may have been comforted, however, by finding that Mr. Gilpin's vocal capabilities were in full preservation; for they are not aware that since he last addressed them he has used his organs of speech, in a Parliamentary sense, but once; and that a once somewhat loud platform orator and prominent speechifier in the Common Council of London has discovered that, as secretary to the Poor-Law Board, the simple annals of that class of the community which is especially under his charge need no exercise of talking power, and has found that his real duty is to work in his office and to vote in the House. It is true that Mr. Gilpin did not take exactly this line in an address which he made to his constituents a little while since; for he rather elaborately defended the Government, and argued very skilfully a point which may have occurred to his ultra-Liberal friends—namely, the fitness and the value of his being in the Ministry at all. It is certain that few could have shown a better physical case for electoral sympathy than Lord John Manners when he also came, by no means fresh in one sense, from the labours of Parliament; for, in truth, a more worn and saddened countenance, or a more marked specimen of age in youth, could hardly be than this noble Lord. But, mentally and politically, he is still ardent and vigorous, and hardly any member now exhibits such a touch of that spirit of debate which used to characterise the speakers of opponent parties, and which has now nearly passed away, than he does.

The "pas," in speaking of the out-of-doors lecturing of members, ought to have been given to Mr. Stansfeld, who was the first to break the silence which had fallen on members by the breaking of the Speaker's wand on the penultimate day of July. He passed almost from the lobby to Halifax, and there, in the substantial form of a testimonial and the sympathetic greetings of a body of men who yet believe in his political advancement, and are still true to him, found compensation for the misadventures and the mortifications to which he has been subjected elsewhere.

No doubt on the hustings at Peterborough Mr. Whalley pours blows hot and heavy on the bare, unprotected head of the Pope, with much the same effect and all the security which was enjoyed by little Oliver Proudfute of Perth when he hacked and hewed at the pate of his wooden Soldan; but at least he might surely claim a Parliamentary merit in having initiated a movement for the reform of the system of the private business of the Legislature, which is now in full flow, and this is a more real triumph than if he had succeeded in disallowing the grant to Maynooth.

Did anyone who knew, remember, when they found Lord Stanley talking common-sense and practical wisdom at length two or three times within less than a fortnight after the Session, that he had sat as Chairman of a Committee on Railway Bills from day to day from the end of February till the third week in July? Does the public know that a member of Parliament who is confessedly a statesman, and who is designated as the future Prime Minister of England, has diligently and voluntarily done work the bare contemplation of which would frighten a Government official into a state which would make him eligible for immediate superannuation, and that the heir of the second Earldom in the Peerage, has laboured like a galley-slave to settle the vexed question of the arrangement of the metropolitan railways? One can hardly light on a better argument for the relegation of the worse half of the work of Parliamentary Committees to some other tribunal than the fact that a public man like Lord Stanley should be wearing away physical powers which he needs to husband for higher labours hereafter; and should spend his Session—of course, from a sense of duty—in such a capacity. It may be added that this is not an exceptional effort on the part of Lord Stanley, but that he regularly performs the like functions whenever he is out of office.

A pessimist par excellence in the house, Mr. Roebuck seems to have embraced extreme optimism at Sheffield. Was ever England painted in such colours? Happiness was spread out, not thin and flimsy, but thick, stout, and adapted for wear, over the whole land. The iteration of the phrase was incessant; wealth abundant and so widely distributed that such a thing as a death by starvation was a weak invention of the Coroners and writers of newspaper paragraphs; security so perfect that every man may travel from John-o'-Groat's to the Land's End unmolested in person and property—just as Mr. Briggs did from Bow to Hackney; all the Powers of the world bowing down before the might of Britain; nobody daring to touch Denmark when she cried "Hold!" and, in short, a Cutlers' Feast—given, it is to be presumed, to show that all the Sheffield knives are not sent from the town, but are used to the best advantage there—might be taken as the type of the condition of the country. The gist of the thing, too, is that all this has been produced, or has not been prevented, by the adoption of a policy exactly the reverse of that which Mr. Roebuck would have pursued if he had had the ordering of affairs. It is something new to have this honourable and atrabilarious gentleman taking up the art of making things pleasant: but his progress therein is wonderful to behold.

Perhaps the lecture, *in partibus*, which has been most commented upon, because it was the most elaborate, was that of Sir John Trelawny. In his manner in Parliament Sir John is so subdued, his tones are so carefully moderated, and his whole appearance has such a deprecating air, that he is enabled to slip out strong opinions, sharp criticism, pointed illustration, and keen sarcasm, with as little chance of giving offence as any man could hope for. Physically, he appeals to forbearance—for he seems fragile and prematurely aged—and he causes his speeches so to consort with his personality that one would as soon think of knocking him down as retorting severely upon him. He possesses, too, great tenacity of purpose, while his scent (not to use the word offensively) for a grievance is at once searching and unerring. With all this, he combines tact and knowledge of Parliamentary things, which have availed essentially in his treatment of the church-rate question, and his latest act in that respect—namely, the withdrawal of all mention of the subject this year, is an evidence of these qualities. It is not possible here to enter into any dissertation of his recent speech, but it may be asserted that a consideration of that address will justify the sketch of his characteristics which we have set down.

Those who in the very, very last days of the Session saw and heard Colonel Wilson Patten battling for his measure for the reform of the private business of the House know that he has no need to come *in misericordiam* before his constituents if they can appreciate one of the most earnest and indefatigable members of Parliament that ever lived. His influence is felt in a way which no one out of, and perhaps but few in, the House can understand or appreciate. Although now a grandfather, Colonel Wilson Patten seems to have lost none of that energy which belongs to a temperament eminently nervous, using the word in its technical sense; while in personal appearance he seems to be one of the youngest men in the house. In a meeting of the electors of North Lancashire he was supported by his colleague, the Marquis of Hartington, whose disclaimer of merit as a local member must have been acceptable to a constituency which sees the man of its choice taking such a position as that which the Under-Secretary for War has assumed. Standing alone, the representative of a department which is subjected incessantly to guerrilla attacks—the most difficult of all to meet—he has never been caught unprepared all the Session, and has exhibited an aptitude for ready reply which is surprising, and which one can fancy akin to that which Lord Palmerston displayed when, at an age cognate with that of Lord Hartington, he managed the War Department in the House of Commons. What if the similitude be carried out completely, and a like career is before the young official and growing statesman of to-day as that which has been the fortune of the Secretary at War of 1809!

A brief paragraph in a newspaper informs the world that Mr. Whiteside has been pronouncing for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel at Knaresborough. As Mrs. Siddons said, when she heard that a French official had shot himself in his "bureau"—in her idea a "wardrobe" only—"Great Powers! how got he there?"

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Colosseum is about to be pulled down. The necessary sanction from the Crown has been obtained for the alterations, and it is intended to build an elegant crescent on the Regent's Park side, and a pantechnicon, or warehouse for storing goods, on the Albany-street side.

The members of the various choirs in the metropolis, under the auspices of the Tonic Sol-Fa Association, were brought together in the Crystal Palace on Wednesday. Upwards of 5000 choristers occupied the Handel orchestra, and sang most charmingly a variety of pieces, sacred and secular. Notwithstanding the morning was very wet, more than 24,000 visitors entered the palace.

The British Museum, which was closed to the public on Thursday, will be reopened on Friday next, the 9th inst.—the days of admission being Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays—the Saturday afternoon admission having ceased for the present year, to be resumed in May, 1865. The library and reading-room will be reopened on the 8th inst. During the recess, the Farnese Collection of sculpture, purchased from the ex-King of Naples for £4000, will, it is expected, be added to the gallery of sculptural antiquities.

On Saturday last a fête was given on the grounds of the Watch and Clock Makers' Asylum at Colney Hatch, by its treasurer, to celebrate his presentation to the asylum of £1000 for the erection of additional houses on the estate. About seventy ladies and gentlemen, and the inmates of the almshouses, sat down to a sumptuous entertainment, provided at the cost of Mr. Rowlands. Appropriate toasts were proposed and responded to, and the whole proceedings passed off in the most agreeable manner.

On Tuesday afternoon much curiosity was excited in the vicinity of the Bank of England by the arrival of a long train of railway-vans belonging to the South-Western Railway Company, each laden with boxes containing several tons of gold and silver, bullion, and specie, which had just arrived by the mail-steamer Shannon at Southampton, from Mexico. Such was the quantity that it took nearly the entire afternoon to unload the vans and deposit the cases in the vaults of the Bank, the total value of the treasure being 7,343,112 dollars.

The Chamberlain's accounts with the Corporation of London in respect of the City's estate for the financial year up to the 31st of December, 1863, were issued on Monday. The revenue for the year amounted to £478,462, including a balance from the 31st of December, 1862, of £41,124. Among the items of expenditure are expenses of the reception of her Royal Highness the Princess Alexandra of Denmark, £32,641 14s. 8d.; cost of the present of the Corporation to her Royal Highness, £10,000; expenses of entertainment to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, £16,690 5s. 8d. The sum of £257,437 has been transferred to a reserve fund, leaving a balance in hand on the 31st of December, 1863, in favour of the Corporation of £13,283 12s. 8d.

In the late Session an Act was passed to enable the City to form a viaduct or raised way across the Holborn valley, and for that purpose the wine and coal duties received by the Corporation were extended for a further period of ten years, for the purpose of providing means to defray the expense of the undertaking, including the alterations in and adjacent to Holborn-hill and Skinner-street. The duties were continued until 1872, and are now further continued until 1882. Of the duties of 12d. per ton on coals, a sum of 4d. is to be taken towards paying the interest on the money obtained for the City improvements, and also for the purpose of this new Act. Plans have been deposited of the intended viaduct and other improvements on both sides of Holborn-hill. The works are to be completed in five years.

Last week the births of 1915 children—992 boys and 923 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1854-63 the average number (corrected) was 1814.——The mortality of London has shown no great fluctuation in the last three weeks. The number of deaths registered in the week that ended last Saturday was 1413. The average number of deaths in the thirty-fourth week of ten previous years, 1854-63, is, with a correction for increase of population, 1375. Diarrhœa was returned in 190 cases in the week, the number in the previous week having been 242. There were seventy-four deaths from measles in the week. At 33, Hanover-street, Hanover-square, a widow died, whose age, as recorded in the register, was one hundred years. Another widow died aged ninety-eight.

A meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held on Thursday, at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Captain Sir Edward Perrott, Bart., V. P., in the chair. Rewards amounting to £62 were voted to the crews of the life-boats of the institution stationed at Pembrey, Margate, New Brighton, Calstor, and Arklow, for going off to vessels in reply to signals of distress in stormy weather, but whose crews had been saved by other means before the arrival of the life-boats. It was reported that the life-boats had on every occasion behaved very well. The silver medal of the institution and a copy of its vote on parchment were voted to Miss Le Geyt, a resident of Bath, in acknowledgment of her noble and courageous conduct in rescuing two lads from drowning at Lyme Regis, on the 4th ult. Miss Le Geyt rowed out to the assistance of the two lads through the broken water, at much risk, and succeeded in saving them both. Various rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats and others for saving life from different wrecks on the coasts of the United Kingdom. Payments amounting to more than £1000 were made on life-boat establishments, and several life-boat houses were ordered to be built on various parts of the coast. The committee decided to station a new life-boat at Calstor, near Great Yarmouth, in lieu of the present one at that station, which had become nearly unfit for service. That boat had, during the past twenty years, saved a large number of lives from shipwrecks on the outlying sandbanks in the locality. The institution had, during the past month, sent new life-boats to the Land's End, Cardigan, and Perthdinllaen. The French Government had instructed Capitaine de Vaisseau De la Roche Kerandraen, of the Imperial Navy, to visit the institution and some of its life-boat stations, with the view of making himself acquainted with the mode of the operations of the society on the coasts of the United Kingdom. Messrs. Forrestt are now building three life-boats for the French Government, under the superintendence of the institution.

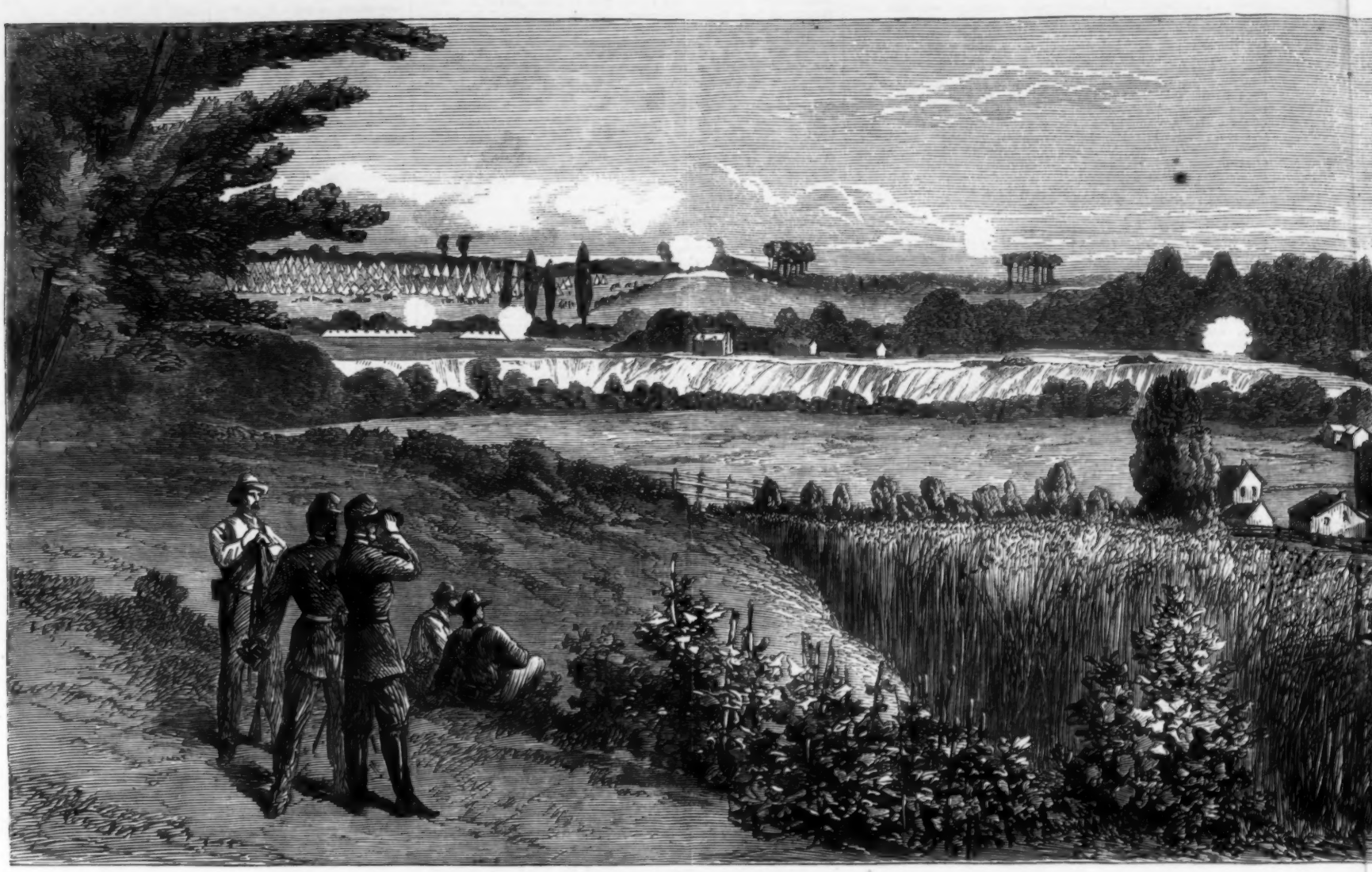
LAW AND POLICE.—Miles Ellison, the man who was charged, last week, with inducing the soldiers of the Royal Engineers to desert her Majesty's service and to go into the Federal army, was again brought before the magistrates at Woolwich on Saturday. The evidence of some more soldiers were taken, but the charge of inciting to actual desertion was not made out. The magistrate, in discharging the prisoner, remarked on the bad state of discipline observed in the barracks which admitted of a civilian passing the night there. The prisoner was again taken into custody on a charge of theft.

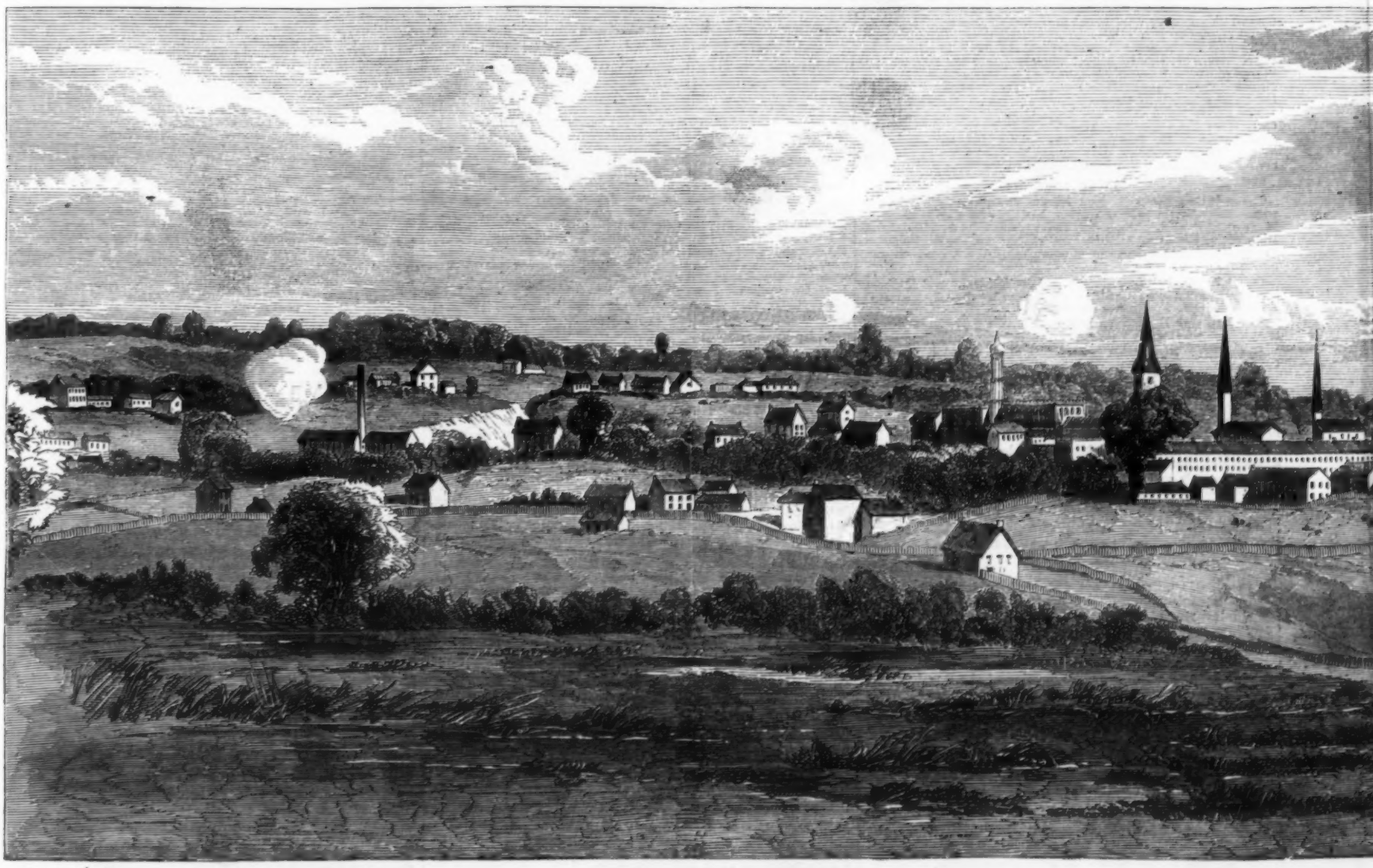
The first conviction under the Act prohibiting bakers from sleeping in bakehouses took place at the Clerkenwell Police Court on Saturday.

A man named James Backingham lived at Mile-end New Town with his wife and his wife's sister, but, as they had not been seen for some days, the neighbours, on Saturday last, broke in the doors and found the two women dead and the man lying below the bed alive, and without injury, but in a state of idiotcy. The sister was kneeling with her face buried in her hands, and there were no marks of violence on her, but with the wife there appeared to have been a struggle. Backingham had exhibited symptoms of insanity for some time past. An inquest on the bodies of the two sisters was opened on Monday. James Backingham was examined, but his answers betrayed such mental imbecility that nothing could be gathered from him except the one point that the women had not come by their death through him. The other evidence showed that the unfortunate victims had drunk themselves into as imbecile a state as the husband, and given up eating altogether for the sake of liquor. The stomachs have been submitted to chemical analysis, with a view to the detection of poison.

A respite has been granted by Sir George Grey in the case of the convict Mary Hartley, who was left for execution at the last Session of the Central Criminal Court, having been convicted of the murder of her child, which she stuffed up a chimney in a public-house in Gray's-inn-lane.

THE WAR I





VIEW OF PETERSBURG AND ITS SUBURBS FROM GENERAL LEE'S HE

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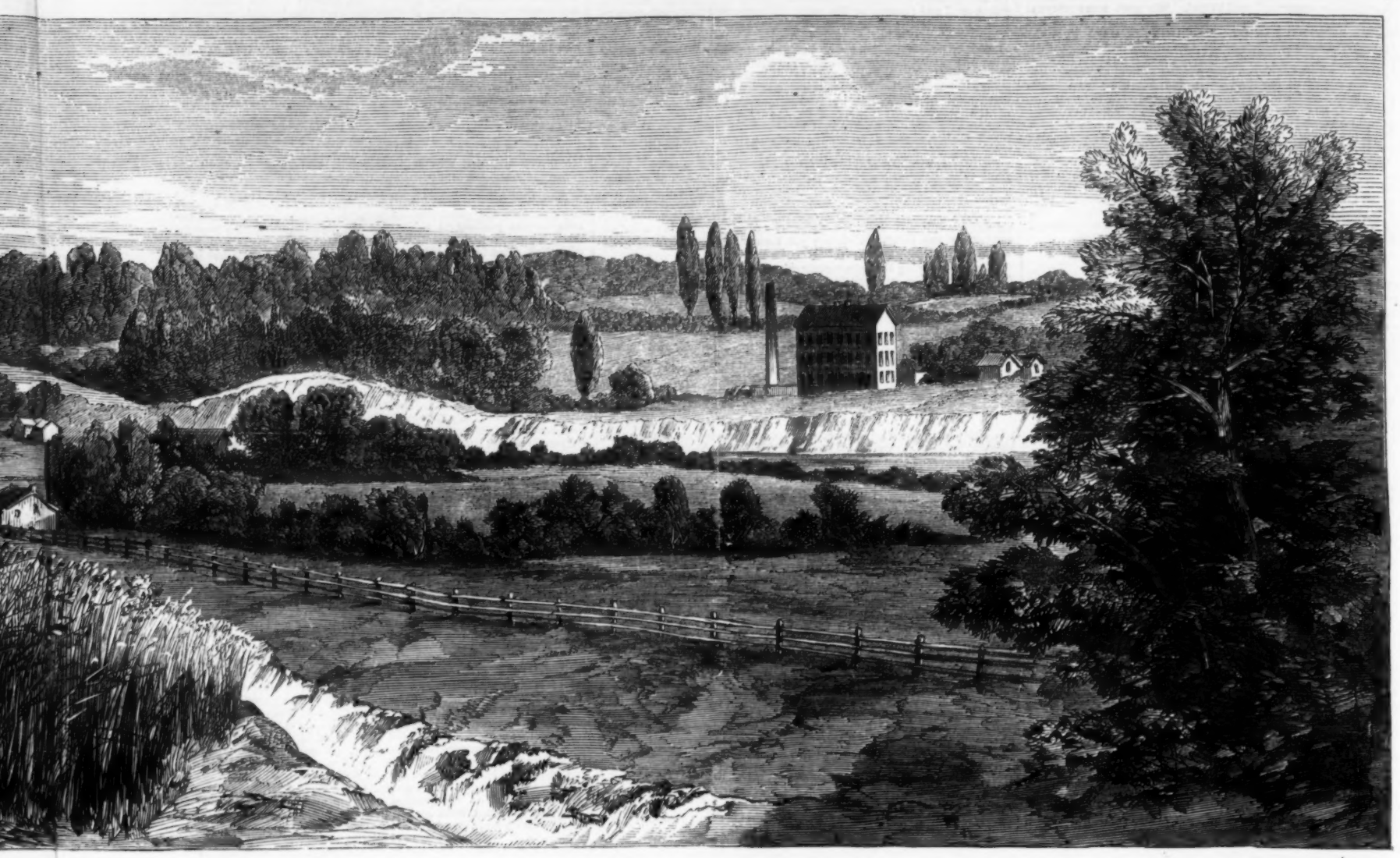


'S HEAD-QUARTERS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

VIEW OF PETERSBURG, VIRGINIA, FROM GENERAL LEE'S HEAD-QUARTERS.

Our Special Artist in the camp of General Lee has sent us his sketch of a panoramic view of the town of Petersburg and adjacent country, including the camp of General Grant. The Engraving of this view extends twice across two pages of our Paper, the lower half being intended to join the upper half, end to end. We gave some account of the town of Petersburg with our View of that place which was published a fortnight ago. In our present Illustration, though it has been impossible to show the lines of the two contending armies, their relative positions can partly be made out by starting from the tents of the Federal soldiery, which are shown upon a rising ground at the extreme left of the upper half of our Engraving, and following from left to right the indications of earthworks and rifle-pits until they are concealed by the foliage of the wood. At the extreme right-hand corner of the second portion of the view we come upon General Lee, with his staff officers, partly sheltered behind a clump of trees, and watching the enemy's movements through a field-glass. Our Correspondent, writing on the 18th of July, says that the shell-firing from the Federal side had been entirely bestowed upon the women and children, who still remained in the town, and that it had not done the slightest injury to the Confederate troops, who were lying snug enough in their trenches beyond the belt of wood which surrounds Petersburg. The men of the advanced posts on both sides would sometimes leave off shooting at each other, come forward, and have a friendly talk.

THE FARM.

Scotland is full to repletion with sportsmen and tourists, and the latter are lying on sofas and accepting shakedowns under dining-room tables with a grim endurance which does them infinite honour. The energy with which they "do the scenery" is perfectly amazing to those matter-of-fact gleaners who can see no beauty in a "shaggy hill" except Cheviot or blackface wethers are browsing on its sides or skyline, and who care very little for a glen or a pass unless a herd of West Highlanders are holding it. We find the harvest pretty general all over the country, and "wheat and barley fair and oats light" seems to be the usual verdict. Turnips are looking better, on the whole, than we expected, but in many parts the drought has brought them to a dead-lock. We lately met a great potato merchant walking about the Lothians on a tour of inspection with an umbrella, not, as he said, to save his complexion, but "just to encourage the crop." In the Vale of Southesk the yield of potatoes is less than half that of last year, which was quite an extra crop as regards quality and quantity; and in the Lothians they are a third below the average. The frosty nights in some places have blackened the haulms and left strong traces on the fir-cones.

There are not many herd mems., Scotch or English, floating about. The well-known red prize bull, Mr. Balfour's Great Seal, weighed, we are told, 216 imperial stone, live weight, when he passed into the butcher's hands at Newcastle. Her Grace the Dowager Duchess of Athole has upwards of 130 Ayrshires in her herd, at Dunkeld; and Colly Hill, despite her advancing years, looks as fresh as when she was at Battersea, and at present stands second, out of nearly fifty, on the milking list. One of her bull-calves is used in the herd; and another, much more the colour of herself, arrived not so long since. His Grace keeps up the pure Breadalbane herd of West Highlanders at Blair Athol; and his quartet of four-year-old bullocks, which have won at Stirling, Kelso, and Perth, are, we believe, intended for the Birmingham and Islington shows, on which Scotland seems to be meditating a very dashing foray. The Branches Park herd has been reinforced by some Ravenspur calves. Three of them are roan heifers from White Lady, Joan of Arc, and Sweet May, and two of them reds, from Rosebud and Victoria Regia. The first and the last have been called "Queene of Rosalea" and "Victoria Rossa." The 500-guinea Victoria has not proved such a bad purchase after all, as she produced Victoria Regia (which had had two heifers when she was three years and a half old), Prince Victor, who was sold for 230 gs., and a red heifer, Victoria Rubra, which unfortunately died. Her Ladyship has a sale on the 26th of September of twenty-six shearlings and twenty-five ram lambs, all pure Lincolns, besides pigs and some shorthorns, including two or three Ravenspur calves. Mr. Douglas's Pride, Princess and Queen of Athelstane, Placida, and two bull-calves, sailed in the Belgian packet from Liverpool to Canada last week. They were accompanied by their new owner, the Hon. Mr. Christie, and James Thompson, their old herdsman. And so ends the far-famed Athelstaneford herd, which proved that it was possible for an East Lothian tenant-farmer, with nothing but his own judgment in aid, to create a herd which should successively give battle to the crack English breeders with long purses and still longer herd pedigrees to back them. The bold front which was shown by his countrymen in the shorthorn classes at Newcastle is another proof that the spirit only required stirring; and it was pleasant to find the original champion once more in that first place with "The Pride," which he had held against Booth and Towneley during a hard ten-years' fight, with Rose of Summer, Second Queen of Trumps, and Rose of Athelstane. Mr. Christie has a herd of about thirty near Hamilton, and hopes to hold a regular sale of bull-calves every year. We shall be curious to note how the Canada judges place The Pride and The Queen if they come into the same class. Their new owner, it is said, rather inclines to the former.

The Strafford sales are falling fast and thick this autumn. Thursday and Friday next will witness the opening of the second '64 campaign with a dozen of Captain Spencer's, at the King's Arms, Lancaster; and thirty of the Duke of Devonshire's at Holker. The Southwicke sale stands for the 6th of October, and there are divers others on the list. One gentleman has bought too many, and has no room; another is leaving his farm; the executors are selling up, and so on. Be the cause what it may, it behoves purchasers to look out very sharply after the "repurchase" system, which is becoming so fashionable, and which, unless it is promptly suppressed, will gradually nullify the "without reserve" clause in the conditions. Mr. Rigden's Southdown sale and letting went off pretty well, the highest price being 36 gs. for a ram, and 32½ gs. for a pen of five ewes. The Edinburgh tup sale list is a promising one, considering it is only the second year, and that it comprehends Cheviots, blackfaces, and half-breds, as well as Leicesters. At Kelso the entry of sale rams for next Friday reaches 2300.

Several of the leading men will sell their Lincolns at the New Ram Fair at Peterborough on Saturday next; and on Friday, the 16th, Mr Greetham's twenty-five come to the hammer at Lincoln. Mr. Jonathan Peel's magnificent lonk ram Mountain King has gone at last the way of all mutton, and his head will form no mean trophy at Knowlmere Manor.

The half-yearly meeting of the Boston and Sleaford Railway Company was held on Tuesday at the Euston Hotel—Mr. T. Parry in the chair. The report stated that the traffic of the past half year had exceeded that of the corresponding period of 1863 by £1770. The bill promoted by the Great Northern Company in the last Session, authorising a lease to them of this undertaking, on the terms that this company should receive in respect to their share capital of £200,000 preferential stock to that amount of the Great Northern Company, bearing dividend at the rate of £4 5s. per cent per annum in perpetuity, to commence from the 1st of July, 1864, had passed into law, and the proprietors in this company would accordingly be entitled to exchange their share certificates. The directors recommended a dividend at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, being 1 per cent more than the dividend of 1863. The chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, said the business of the company was now almost brought to a close. Before dissolving, however, there would be a meeting held in November to finally settle the financial business. He thought that the balance that would remain in hand after liquidating all claims would yield something between 3s. and 5s. per share. Mr. Tootal seconded the motion, which was agreed to. The dividend was then declared, and a vote of thanks to the chairman concluded the proceedings.

Many extensive improvements have already been effected under the Public Works Act at Preston. On Saturday a special meeting of the Town Council of the borough was held in order to pass under the common seal of the Corporation mortgages to the secretary of the Public Works Loan Commissioners for the sum of £13,000. Some time ago the Council obtained authority from the commissioners to borrow £28,500. Of this sum £10,000 has been spent in different improvements connected with the property of the Corporation, and of the £13,000 passed under the seal on Saturday £10,000 will have to be expended in a similar manner. £5000 has been expended in private improvements, and the £5000 beyond the £10,000 named will be forthwith appropriated to further improvements in this direction. The public improvements at Preston include the embankment of the river Ribble, the formation of streets, and laying out ornamental grounds on the Moor at Avenham.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The suggestion that a Royal Prince—notably Prince Alfred—should represent his mother in Dublin Castle, and gratify the loyal Irish with his presence, has found much favour in Ireland. Our readers will remember that we warmly advocated this, and will perceive that (in our opinion) a thorough ventilation of the subject must result in doing good and in carrying the point. Irishmen feel that their country is not fairly treated by Royalty. For many weeks in each year the Queen resides, and has resided, in Scotland; Prince Albert clothed himself in "the garb of old Gael," and won the hearts of the peasantry and gentry by his prowess at deerstalking. "In the train of her Majesty on her journey to Scotland follow many substantial blessings." There is no doubt of this. The most substantial of them all is, however, the loyalty and content of the people; the feeling that the Queen is not only of England, but of Scotland too, and that both north and south of the Tweed are fairly treated. Perhaps, while Lord Carlisle is recovering his health at Castle Howard, and the viceroyalty is, as it were, in abeyance, her Majesty's Privy Council will take into their gracious, and, of course, wise, consideration the question, whether both the Royal family and our troublesome sister Ireland would not be greatly benefited by a princely viceroy. We take it that the Ministry would not suffer from loss of patronage, two noblemen having refused the office; and that the frequent complaints of being unfairly treated by the Court which are put forward by the Irish papers would be gracefully put an end to.

It is an annoying thing in society when the butt of the club or the fool of the village gets the better of the wise men, and carries his point. It is disgusting to be beaten at billiards or at whist by a man whose playing you have laughed at and whose skill you have pooh-poohed. Such, however, is the position of England in regard to the Danish question. We all remember how merry we were with Herr Bockum Dolffs and his hat, and that Herr von Bismarck came in for his share of our ridicule. Alas! now it is Bismarck's turn to laugh. He is not only "one of the most important men, Sir," but he actually is at this time the most busy and important man in Europe. He is whisked here and there by railways, built chiefly with English money, to meet Baron von Schenck, or to be attended by Lieutenant-General Baron von Tann. At this dull season of the year he absorbs Reuter's telegrams, and occupies his capacious mind in sharing equally the plunder between Prussia and Austria. Yes, like Ahab, these conquerors have killed and have taken possession, but find, unhappily, no Elisha to stand at the gate of the little vineyard and greet them with a solemn and prophetical warning.

A German trade circular, issued by a Manchester firm—one of those last representatives of the old news letters which at one time played so important a part—is quite anxious to demonstrate that for a long time to come there can be no valid foundation for the hopes which many English newspapers—ourselves among the number—have expressed. This wish, we are told, is entirely English; the Northern Americans, at least, do not share it, and the English are laughed at as silly *gobemouches* for giving it any place in their thoughts or their gossip. This may be so; but we are inclined to dispute it. What the New York version of peace is we find in the rumour that there is to be proposed to "Old Abe" an armistice of six months, and that Mr. Lincoln, the great potentate designated by that mean diminutive, will entertain the idea; but merely for "political motives." This interpretation of his intentions the President may not be unwilling to let go abroad. Let us heartily trust that he is better than he is painted, and will not palter with the lives of so many thousands in a political juggle. The cartoon of *Punch*, in which Lord Palmerston is made to say that he may soon have to recognise Jeff Davis, has probably given weight and colour to the rumour that the Earl of Airlie proceeds at once on a mission to the Southern States to ascertain the desires of the Confederate Government, and to act, indeed, as British agent in arranging the preliminaries of immediate recognition and, of course, of subsequent peace with the North. Wild as this echo may be, it finds those who are sanguine enough to listen to it.

A Scotch solicitor—his name should be handed down to a grateful posterity—has been bold enough to propose an entire amalgamation of the English and Scotch law, and that the whole of the island should be governed by one law, interpreted by judges sitting under one roof, say Westminster Hall, and looked after by solicitors who would be obliged to leave Auld Reekie for the greater and more populous reekie which we inhabit. This bold gentleman anticipates that a yell or slogan will be raised against his proposition; but he adds, cunningly, that he could show his brethren of the long robe such a prospect—so beautiful, so sunny, that instead of singing "Scots wha hae," they would immediately and incontinently cry out "My native land, good-night!" What can be the prospect which shall tempt him to leave a facile title, as well as "the land of brown heath and shaggy wood," unless it be that prospect, to a Scotsman's eyes the most beautiful in the world, which Johnson showed Boswell? Yes, the Scotch solicitor evidently alludes to the longer purses and litigious dispositions of English clients, and, like his profession, being an enemy of the human race, proposes to let loose Scotch lawyers to worry quiet English bodies out of their six-and-eightpences. Really, if the abolition of a few absurdities and antiquated anomalies in the Scotch law are to be purchased at a price like this, all we can hope is that a railway accident will cut short the career of the Scotch solicitor the next time he travels south of the Tweed and before he has been able to consummate his dire intention.

We have not done with our northern brethren yet. Loving Scotsmen as we do, we would rather see their lawyers confined to their capital. But in this instance we have to sympathise with a Scotch author, Mr. T. M'Gregor Allan, who has addressed a long and, strange to say, somewhat weak letter to Mr. Mudie upon the rejection of four of his novels, and notably one, "Father Stirling," in which the struggles of a young priest and, we suppose, the errors of the Church of Rome had been painted with some power and success. That Mr. Mudie should shut out such a book shows that he is not sectarian; and it is much in his favour, too, that he should offer the author, as some compensation, to take largely of a novel or tale for the young if he wrote it. But the author replies that he is not a writer for the young, and that, in effect, Mr. Mudie is establishing an *index expurgatorius*, much to the detriment of authors. He could have said, only Mr. Allan has a facility for missing points, that this index is utterly unfair, since the strong bad books are admitted and the weak bad books rejected. The best sensational novel, the works of Rénan, Buckle, and Darwin—all these and such many people will declare to be unfit for young readers, as Mr. Mudie did "Father Stirling;" nay, some persons would burn them by the hands of the common hangman and rejoice in the *auto-da-fé*. This is not the first, nor will it be the last complaint of an author against the manager of the great Oxford-street Library Company, and we think that the interests of all would be better served if Mr. Mudie stuck close to the letter of his prospectus and took in any work for which there was a demand. *Caveat lector* should be his motto. If the work be bad it will soon die. It is useless crushing only the small fry. Honourable as is his motive, it is liable to be misconstrued.

In the midst of so much which is fast, sensational, and frivolous, it is refreshing to refer to so pure, rural, and calm a poet as John Clare, over whose grave at Helpston a memorial is about to be erected by public subscription. The poor poet's widow is still alive, the old "Patty of the Vale," to whom he sang so sweetly ere misery and lunacy overcame him, and the profits of a new edition of his poems will be devoted to her. Does anyone remember Béranger's address to his old sweetheart, telling her to "sing his songs when he is dead," and that the young, looking at her wrinkles, will ask where the beauty was he praised so warmly? Something of the feeling inspired by that *chanson* thrills us when we think of the sad old woman, a pensioner of ten pounds a year, the widow of a true poet. The grave of Wordsworth, even in the midst of the hills he loved so much, is, as we have heard some weeks ago, being trodden down and invaded by the armed hoof of the tourist. But then that is two hundred miles away. Only nine miles away, at Edmonton, lies the sweetest and most original essayist we ever had—Charles Lamb. A recent letter in the local paper called attention to the neglected and uncared-for state of his tomb; will not some one aid and assist in restoring the grave of one to whom we owe so many gentle thoughts, and who, throughout the whole of his devoted life, exhibited a constant heroism, to which the shorter torment of a martyrdom were small indeed?

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Day Dreams of a Schoolmaster. By D'Arcy W. Thompson. (1 vol. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.) Mr. Thompson writes as a scholar, a humourist, and a disappointed man. His pages are full of elegance, eloquence, fun, pathos, and spleen: he has composed a mixture of honey and gall. But love itself is said to be made up of these component parts, and, on the whole, love is considered to be pleasant. So it is with Mr. Thompson's book. The sweet and the bitter make a very nice intermixture. It is not easy to discover exactly what his day dreams are, but they are evidently connected with the great cause of education: he has visions of the past, of the present, and of the future; of the system under which he in boyhood suffered, of the system under which he in manhood began to regulate the shooting of the young idea, and of the system under which he hopes to see hereafter the young idea breaking forth and blossoming like the rose. But, as the rose has thorns to prick even its cultivator, and requires moisture to develop its beauty and its fragrance, so we are afraid Mr. Thompson will find that the young idea will always put forth unpleasant spinosities, and will need to be watered with its own tears. Depend upon it, it is good for boys to suffer; too easy an introduction even to learning is demoralising; and the occasional sight of a weeping schoolboy is a proof that the world is going on properly. Moreover, we are inclined to think that Mr. Thompson's system requires more logical power than belongs to average boys; and systems of education must be adapted to the average. A La Place is not born every day. In most boys of tender years memory and a sort of intuition are the channels whereby knowledge must be imbibed; cool reflection and logical inference are incompatible with the ebullience of ten-years-old boydom. The wonderful questions and answers attributed to wonderful children are really testimony to the truth of what we have said; for in nine cases out of ten the logic of the prodigies is rather specious than sound; and, besides, they are not average, but—those nuisances of social life—remarkable children. However, let parents and guardians, schoolmasters and tutors, special and general readers, take Mr. Thompson's book in hand, and themselves judge of its merits. It will in its amusing, if not in its serious, aspect amply repay them for their trouble.

Man and Nature. By George P. Marsh. (1 vol. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) This is a most thoughtful, interesting, and (in some parts) eloquent volume. It is not astonishing that an American, seeing the havoc which has for nearly four years been going on in his own unhappy country, should have had his attention turned to the effects of human action upon physical geography; and, when it is mentioned that Mr. Marsh gives reference to nearly two hundred authorities, some idea may be formed of the research which he has brought to bear upon his subject. Mr. Marsh is already well known as a valuable contributor to English literature by his "Lectures on the English Language," and his "Origin and History of the English Language;" and the present work will add to his reputation. It treats of "the changes produced by human action in the physical conditions of the globe we inhabit," from the days when man depended "upon spontaneous animal and vegetable growth for food and clothing" to this our day, when it appears probable that, by the help of art, every man may grow his own salmon in his own tank. It is grievous to read the account of man's improvidence and destructiveness; and one cannot but hope that Mr. Marsh speaks rashly under the influence of those bitter feelings which must be engendered by the contemplation of his strife-torn, blood-stained, devastated country, when he has the heart to write, "the earth is fast becoming an unfit home for its noblest inhabitant, and another era of equal human crime and human improvidence, and of like duration with that through which traces of that crime and that improvidence extend, would reduce it to such a condition of impoverished productiveness, of shattered surface, of climatic excess, as to threaten the depravation, barbarism, and, perhaps, even extinction of the species." These are hard words, and we would fain hope they were spoken in haste: we would fain believe that Mr. Marsh gives man more than his due on the question of wanton destructiveness and less than his due on the question of compensatory constructiveness. Surely, we have not been mercifully permitted to struggle up from savagery to Christendom only to sink back again from Christendom to savagery. To think so were to attribute folly to the All-wise, to make a farce of revelation, to question the purpose of creation. For man was bidden to "replenish the earth and *subdue* it," even before the ground was cursed for his sake; and if, in the process of subjugation, men have sometimes acted in the spirit rather of the exterminator than of the subduer, who shall limit the power and goodness of Him who can make even waste places fruitful? who shall say that even the sins of man against nature shall not be forgiven? It may take ages to repair an injury, but the length of time does not make the injury irreparable. Besides there are "wise-hearted" men "in whom the Lord hath put wisdom and understanding," by whose inventive genius the violence done by man to nature may frequently be compensated for. Espy's theory of "causing rain artificially by kindling great fires" may never be "turned to practical account," so that every farmer may have showers at his will; but meteorological science has advanced and advances, and he would be a bold man who positively asserted that it could never be brought to so great perfection as to counteract whatever evil effects may arise from hewing down vast forests. There is no doubt, however, that man has in many instances attempted, even if he have been mercifully prevented from fully accomplishing, the matricide of his mother earth, and Mr. Marsh's remarks upon the subject supply to every thoughtful mind matter for very solemn reflection. There is something awful in the suggestion to which he refers us "made by Babbage in the ninth chapter of his Ninth Bridgewater Treatise." He bids us note that "every human movement, every organic act, every volition, passion, or emotion, every intellectual process, is accompanied with atomic disturbance; and hence every such movement, every such act or process, affects all the atoms of universal matter;" and hence "there exists, not alone in the human conscience or in the omniscience of the Creator, but in external material nature, an ineffaceable, imperishable record, possibly legible even to created intelligence, of every act done, every word uttered—nay, of every wish, and purpose, and thought conceived—by mortal man, from the birth of our first parent to the final extinction of our race; so that the physical traces of our most secret sins shall last until time shall be merged in that eternity of which not science but religion alone assumes to take cognisance." It is indeed a sublime idea that at the end of all things the earth, of which it is said, "God saw that it was good," should appear before its Creator bearing the visible impress of the vices and the virtues of each individual amongst the innumerable generations whom he shall have made to dwell upon it; but it is an idea which, with the theories of destruction and reparation, injury and compensation, sin and repentance in view, is too bewildering for comprehension.

The Elixir of Youth, and other Poems. By John Lodge-Ellerton, M.A. (1 vol. Longmans and Co.) Mr. Lodge-Ellerton, musical composer and poet, has established already a reputation in both departments. His poem, "The Bridal of Salerno," published some years ago, had considerable success. In this new venture, "The Elixir of Youth," Mr. Lodge-Ellerton loses none of his former spirit and verve. The tale, one of startling terror though with a moral object, is practically and powerfully worked out. The head of the dead Baron restored to youthful life by the power of the elixir, the rest of his body remaining a corpse, is a piece of the supernatural graphically detailed. The numerous other pieces in the volume, many of them romantic ballads, are marked by moral earnestness and poetic fervour.

A Few Plain Words to Landowners. By Howard Reed, F.S.S. (Effingham Wilson.) A timely pamphlet for the purpose of spreading the knowledge and appreciation of Lord Chancellor Westbury's Act "To Facilitate the Transfer of Land." Men cry out under the burdens imposed by law, call for their removal, shriek for reform, and then omit to acquaint themselves with the benefits conferred upon them by reformers who come to their assistance. Mr. Reed summons them to a short lecture upon the gratitude they owe to one great law reformer. Mr. Reed attempts to sooth lawyers ruffled by the Act with the following reflections:—"They will soon perceive that, whereas under the old system an estate passed once through their hands in a given time, recent legislation will tend in future to make it pass more frequently, and that in place of one large profit they will receive many small ones, which will more than compensate any immediate diminution." We recommend the pamphlet to general attention.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Although, to borrow a commercial phrase, there has been a glut of racing in the turf market this week, there was not even one meeting that commanded a large attendance or the enthusiasm of the few who did participate in the sport spread, as it were, all over England. The Stockton Meeting was shorn of the interest anticipated by the non-appearance of Miner in the Stockton Tradesmen's Handicap. It can hardly be imputed to his owner that the 14 lb. extra weight he would have to carry for winning the Great Yorkshire Stakes deterred him from sending the conqueror of Blair Athol to Stockton; but it may fairly be presumed that he considered it better policy not to jeopardise his Leger chance. Lord Zetland's Revival was thus left to defeat the field of eight opposed to him, his success eliciting a hearty round of cheers for "the spots," always so popular in Yorkshire. The Devon and Exeter Meeting, held at Haldon, was simply an "outing" for the few members of the ring who were present; the inhabitants of the dull old cathedral town, as well as the rural population, seemed to enjoy the sport vastly. To Lord Portsmouth it is chiefly owing that the meeting was revived at all; and the youthful Lord Courtenay, now one of the representatives of Exeter in Parliament, takes especial delight in winning fresh honours among his young constituency by promoting the sport in which he delights. The principal event on the programme—the Great Devonshire Produce Stakes—fell to Sydmonton, bred and owned by Lord Portsmouth himself, his success being hailed with satisfaction by all and every. The metropolitan division of racing men patronised the Tunbridge Wells meeting, which also opened on Tuesday, and, though no animals of note ran, the fields were large and speculation rife. On the same day Caller Ou won her twenty-seventh Queen's Plate at Lichfield, and, with odds of 20 to 1 on her, made an exhibition of Ross, who did not pass the post.

Captain Nevill, of the Leicestershire Yeomanry Cavalry (Prince Albert's Own), posted a "little account" at Tattersall's on Monday last, which reveals a system of robbery at race meetings so organised that it almost defies prevention or the detection of even one of its body. A lot of scoundrels gain access into the ring, and, with betting-book in hand, proclaim themselves members of Tattersall's, lay the odds to the unsuspecting, take their money, and decamp. Captain Nevill was planted upon at the late Ascot Meeting by a band of these brigands of the turf in detail, and so effectually did they do their work that they not only succeeded in laying bets to the amount of £1200, but actually fleeced him of a good round sum besides for bets, under pretence of their being "money transactions," and that they should settle at Tattersall's on the following Monday. These fellows are well known as frequenters of race-meetings, and it is not too much to anticipate that one or all of them will meet with a warm reception some of these days.

The meetings for next week are Warwick, Leicester, and Bridgewater. The former generally brings with it something of evil augury for Leger favourities; and so firmly has the belief taken root in the minds of the racing community, that while they scan the running each day with one eye, the other is watching for the fluctuations in the betting on the "Sellinger."

It is a great season both for grouse and deer in Scotland, although the sportsmen have had to pay pretty heavily for their fun. The Maharajah Dhuleep Singh, or "Donald Singh" (as a gillie would persist in terming him) took a strong lead on the 12th and 13th, and killed 250 brace besides some hares. Only one lessee, that we have heard of, had to send back his dogs and give up grouse-shooting after the 12th, and that was in consequence of the heather having been overburnt. The prices of moors are going up very fast as the old leases fall in. One which was let at £300 two or three seasons since has doubled itself; a hill which twenty years ago would hardly tempt a tenant for a tenner now brings in its £200; while Drumour Lodge, which only fetched £150 at the same time, has risen to £600. In fact, the letting of moors has become such an important item in a landlord's calculation, that on the recent sale of a Highland estate the value of the shooting was capitalised at twenty years' purchase. It was settled at this figure to meet the contingencies of non-letting in a bad grouse year. To these facts we may add that a deer forest and grouse moor which fell vacant recently in Ross-shire were jointly advanced from £1400 to £2000. By way of caution, we may mention that one noble sportsman has been very unwell from the effects of drinking peat-water while out on the moors. Lord Elcho, who injured the cap of his knee severely last year in deerstalking, has again been out of luck, and received a severe wound in the hand from the splinters of his ramrod, which, we believe, snapped while his Lordship was loading. The net-fishers on the Tay hardly cared to persevere till the end of the season, and those lessees who had no seacoast fisheries to fall back on must have "gained a loss." The seals have, as usual, been very troublesome along the Fifeshire coast, and claimed a fine dividend of salmon. Rifles avail but little against them, unless they can be hit on the head. A small shark, with six young ones swimming after her, got hampered in one of Mr. Speedie's stake nets, and she gave birth to twenty more when she was hauled out on to the beach. The salmon average on the Spey is not within a third of what it was last year. There has been some good sport with the rod on the Ness, and Sir Joseph Hawley has landed two salmon of 23 lb. and 24½ lb.

LICHFIELD MEETING.—Monday.

Tamworth Plate.—Lady Maud, 1. Mrs. Nesbitt, 2.
Staffordshire Stakes.—Umpire, 1. Persuasion, 2. Queen of Trumps, 3.
Champagne Stakes.—Lady Egidia, 1. Ziska, 2. Rejection, 3.
City Stakes.—Loafer, 1. Wicket, 2. Lady Maud, 3.
Beaudesert Welter Cup.—Plover, 1. Tippler, 2. Trumps, 3.

TUESDAY.

Welter Handicap.—Rattler, 1. Perseverance, 2.
Anglesey Plate.—Telegram, 1. Wicket, 2. Mrs. Nesbitt, 3.
Anson Plate.—Forester, 1. East Sheen, 2. Light, 3.
Her Majesty's Plate.—Caller Ou, 1.
Copeland Nursery Plate.—Success, 1. Saloon, 2 Rejection, 3.
Flying Stakes.—Prescription, 1. Dermot Asthore, 2. Amazonian, 3.
Gold Cup.—Trumps, 1. The Warrior, 2. Pretty Girl f., 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Ziska walked over.

STOCKTON RACES.—Tuesday.

Trial Stakes.—Dubiety, 1. East Lynn, 2. Miss Armstrong, 3.
Second Year of the Seventh Zetland Biennial Stakes.—A dead heat between Finesse and Windham. Finesse afterwards walked over.
Cleveland Stakes.—Fair Melrose, 1. Sweet Jessie, 2. Brown Bread, 3.
Town Plate.—Lyra, 1. Garotter, 2. Woodbine, 3.
Tradesmen's Handicap.—Revival, 1. Alice, 2. Edward the Confessor, 3.
South Stockton Selling Stakes.—Richmond Lass, 1. Lyra, 2. Eola, 3.
Harry Fowler Stakes.—Stirrup Cup, 1. Skylark, 2. Renfrew, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Wynyard Plate.—East Lynn, 1. Voluptas, 2. Lozenge, 3.
Hardwicke Stakes.—Wild Agnes, 1. St. Magnus, 2. Lord Conyngham, 3.
Great Northern St. Leger.—Claremont, 1. Revival, 2. Cathedral, 3.
Lambton Plate.—The Oppressor, 1. Olmar, 2. Inca, 3.
Thornaby Selling Plate.—Secret Treasure f., 1. Eola, 2. Little Dame, 3.
Elton Juvenile Stakes.—Anonyma, 1. Sweet Jessie, 2.

THURSDAY.

Claret Stakes.—Old Orange Girl, 1. Erin-go-Bragh, 2. Lord in Waiting, 3.
Garbutt Nursery Handicap.—Brown Bread, 1. Catalogue, 2. Lady Sykes, 3.
Corporation Plate.—Voluptas, 1. Garotter, 2. Huntsman's Daughter, 3.
Eighth Biennial Stakes.—Wild Agnes, 1. Olmar, 2. Lalla Rookh, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Woodbine, 1. Chelmsford, 2. Tabitha Bramble, 3.
Stockton Cup.—Bandarilla, 1. Molly Carew, 2. Old Orange Girl, 3.
Middlesbro' Handicap.—Clown, 1. Little Duchess, 2. Alice, 3.

DERBY MEETING.—Wednesday.

Trial Stakes.—Umpire walked over.
Fat Buck Stakes.—Black Rock, 1. Tippler, 2. Disappointment, 3.
Chesterfield Stakes.—Lady Egidia, 1. Arkansas, 2. Attache, 3.
Tradesmen's Plate.—Fantail, 1. Lady Evelyn f., 2. Cutaway, 3.
Derwent Stakes.—Stygne, 1. Roulette, 2. London, 3.
Nursery Plate.—Aline, 1. Lansdown, 2. Saloon, 3.
Grand Stand Stakes.—Prescription, 1. Crytheia, 2. Zara, 3.

THURSDAY.

Bretby Stakes.—Lady Egidia walked over.
Donnington Plate.—Bell of the Ball, 1. Warrior, 2.
Innkeepers' Plate.—Zara, 1. Lansdoun, 2. Llangollen, 3.
Moira Handicap.—Black Rock, 1. Trumps, 2. Llewellyn, 3.
Chatsworth Stakes.—Black Rock, 1. Wildman, 2. Little Savage, 3.
Members' Plate.—Roulette, 1. Stygne, 2.

Proficients in swimming, we are glad to see, are beginning to receive that encouragement which adepts in so useful as well as pleasurable an accomplishment deserve. Much of the credit of the present popularity of this art is due to the London Swimming Club, the members of which have for some years done their best to spread a knowledge of natation and to reward skilful swimmers. Their chief prize is the Two-Mile Champion's Cup, a handsome silver trophy, which must be held by one man against all comers three years in succession before it becomes his property. Beckwith, of London, and Mather, of Manchester, have in turn temporarily won it, the latter being the present holder. As, however, Mather has through illness, been unable to accept the challenge of a townsman of his, the next race for the cup will be an open one; and it will take place in the Thames, from Hammersmith to Putney, on Monday evening next.

Tuesday's *Gazette* announces the formal proroguing of Parliament, at the Privy Council on Saturday last, till Friday, Nov. 11, and of the Convocations of both provinces to Saturday, Nov. 12.

A few years ago the Eastern Railway Company of France organised a special service between Paris, Munich, Vienna, the Danube, Odessa, and Constantinople. The price of this quick journey has just been considerably diminished, so that, for a comparatively small outlay, a tourist can visit in five days and a half Stutgard, Munich, Salzburg, and Vienna, descend the Danube to the Black Sea, and, after a short sea passage, arrive at Constantinople.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

Very large sales of Stock for Money have been again effected this week; but the operations for Time have continued limited. The English market has, therefore, been in a very inactive state, and prices have further given way. The Unfunded Debt has sold with difficulty, at 25s. to 15s. discount.

The demand for accommodation has been moderately active. In the rates of discount very little change has taken place. Those in the open market are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	7½ per cent.		Four months' bills	8½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	7½		Six months' bills	8½
Three months' bills	8			

In the Stock Exchange advances have varied from 5 to 8 per cent.

The Bank of Amsterdam has raised its quotation for money to 5 per cent. On other parts of the Continent capital has realised previous rates. In the leading cities prices are:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	6	6	Amsterdam	5	5
Vienna	5	5½ 6	Turin	7	7
Berlin	5	4½ 5	Brussels	6	5
Frankfort	3½	3¾	Hamburg	—	6½
			St. Petersburg	5 6	9 10

The steamer from the West Indies has brought £1,469,000 in bullion—viz., £437,000 in gold and £1,032,000 in silver. Nearly the whole of that large amount has been sent into the Bank of England. From other quarters the arrivals have been trifling, and the export demand has not increased.

The dividend of the Crédit Foncier company is at the rate of 180, of the Crédit Mobilier 205, per cent per annum.

The returns of the Board of Trade continue to show a further increase in the commercial operations of the country. The value of our exports, in July, was £14,394,364, being an increase of £745,524 over the corresponding month in 1863.

On Monday very little change took place in the value of Stocks. The market, however, was somewhat heavy. Consols, for Money, left off at 88⅞ 89; Ditto, for Account, 89 to ⅛; Bank Stock, 242 to 244; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88¼ ½; India Stock, 210 to 213; Ditto, New, 103⅞ to 104¼; Rupee Paper, 102 to 104, and 111 to 113; India Bonds and Exchequer Bills, 25s. to 15s. dis. Depressed rates were quoted on the following day. Consols, for Delivery, sold at 88⅝ ¾; Ditto, for September, 88⅝ ¾; Bank Stock, 242 to 244; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88 to ⅛; India Stock, 210 to 213; Ditto, New, 103⅞ to 104¼; Rupee Paper, 102 to 104, and 111 to 113; India Bonds and Exchequer Bills, 25s. to 15s. dis. On Wednesday prices were again rather lower. Consols, for Money, marked 88⅛ ¼; Ditto, for Time, 88⅝ ¾; Bank Stock, 242 to 244; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88 to ⅛. Other Securities were unaltered in value. On Thursday the market was heavy. Consols, for Money, were 88⅜ ½; Ditto, for Time, 88⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 88¼ ½; India Five per Cents, 103⅞ 104; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 98¼; India Bonds and Exchequer Bills, 25s. to 15s. dis.

In the early part of the week the market for Foreign Securities exhibited rather more firmness, and some of the leading stocks improved in value. Since then, however, the market has ruled heavy, and the advance in prices has been lost. The Confederate Loan has marked 78 to 79; Venezuela Scrip, 10 to 10½ dis.; Mexican Scrip, 6 to 4 dis.; Ditto, French, 8 to 6 dis.; and Russian Scrip, 3½ to 4 prem. Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents have sold at 85½; Danish Three per Cents, 74; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 102½; Greek, 24; Ditto, Coupons, 10½; Mexican Three per Cents, 29; Ditto, 1864, 26; New Grenada, Deferred, 7; Portuguese Three per Cents, 47⅞; Russian Old Five per Cents, 92¾; Ditto, 1862, 88; Spanish Three per Cents, 49½; Ditto, Deferred, 44; Ditto, Passive, 31; Ditto, Certificates, 13½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 90⅞; Ditto, 1862, 70½; Venezuela Six per Cents, 57½; Dutch Four per Cents, 98¾; and Italian Five per Cents, 66½.

Joint-stock Bank Shares have been dealt in to a limited extent. The leading transactions are:—Agra and Masterman's, 140 ex div.; Alliance, 61; Australasia, 73¾; Ditto, New, 55½; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 38¾; Consolidated, 10¼; Imperial, 35; Imperial Ottoman, 17; Land Mortgage of India, 5½; London and County, 73¾; London Joint-Stock, 47; Metropolitan and Provincial, 25¾; New South Wales, 45½; Oriental, 58½; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 12½; South Australia, 36; Union of Australia, 52¾; Union of Ireland, 90; and Union of London, 52¼.

A fair average business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities. Canada Six per Cents, 94½; Cape Six per Cents, 100¾; Natal Six per Cents, 105½; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 98¼; Queensland, 102½; Victoria, 109; and New South Wales Five per Cents, 96¼.

Financial Companies' Shares have ruled heavy, at reduced quotations; and in other Miscellaneous Securities very little business has been done. Anglo-Mexican Mint, 19¼; Company of African Merchants, 2¾; Crédit Foncier, 11¼; Crédit Mobilier, 11½; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 3½; General Credit, 6¾; Joint-Stock Discount, 7; National Discount, 15¾; Nerbudda Coal and Iron, 5½; Ditto, New, 1½; North British and Mercantile Insurance, 16½; United Kingdom Telegraph, 2; Société Financiere d'Egypte, 5½; Oriental Financial, 4¾; and Warrant Finance, 5½.

The transactions in the Railway Share Market have been very moderate, and prices have not been supported. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 125; Great Northern, 130 ex div.; Ditto, A Stock, 143; Ditto, B Stock, 128; Great Western, 69; West Midland—Oxford, 48; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 116½; London and Brighton, 103; London, Chatham, and Dover, 49; London and North-Western, 112½ ex div.; London and South-Western, 95¼ ex div.; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 65¾; Metropolitan, 132 ex div.; Midland, 101¼ ex div.; North British—Edinburgh, Perth, and Dundee, 26; North Eastern, Berwick, 105½; Ditto, Leeds, 64½; Ditto, York, 93½; South Devon, 35¾; South Eastern, 84½ ex div.

Preference Shares and Stocks.—London and Brighton, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 97½; Ditto, 96½; London and South Western, 99¾ ex div.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 101¼; East Indian, 101¾; Great Indian Peninsula, 102¾; Great Southern of India, 100; Great Western of Canada, 9¾; Ditto, New, 7½; Scinde — Delhi, 100.

Foreign.—Bahia and San Francisco, 16¼; Belgian Eastern Junction, 1½; Dutch-Rhenish, 16¾; Great Luxembourg, 10¼; Paris and Orleans, 36¼; San Paulo, 14¼; Ditto, 18¼.

THE MARKETS.

Corn Exchange (Aug. 29).—The supply of English wheat on sale here to-day was only moderate; but the quality of the samples was very fine. Most kinds moved off slowly; yet prices were well supported. In foreign wheat—the show of which was good—very little was passing, on former terms. The barley trade was inactive, at about previous rates. Malt was in fair average supply and sluggish request, on former terms. We had a good demand for both English and foreign oats, at fully the late advance in the quotations. Beans and peas were quite as dear as last week. The flour trade may be considered steady.

Aug. 31.—The transactions in all kinds of produce to-day were on a moderate scale, at Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 38s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 44s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 39s. to 44s.; rye, 27s. to 30s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 30s.; malting ditto, 32s. to 36s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 65s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 54s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 65s.; chevalier, 65s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 25s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 19s.; ditto, white, 20s. to 21s.; tick beans, 32s. to 38s.; grey peas, 31s. to 34s.; maple, 35s. to 38s.; white, 37s. to 38s.; boilers, 38s. to 40s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 34s. to 40s.; country marks, 26s. to 30s. per 280 lb.; French, 30s. to 32s. per sack; American, 19s. to 26s. per barrel.

Seeds.—All agricultural seeds are a slow inquiry, at about previous rates. Linseed, rapeseed, and cakes move off steadily, at full quotations.

Linseed, English, crushing, 52s. to 56s.; Calcutta, 60s. to 62s.; hempseed, 56s. to 59s. per quarter; coriander, 16s. to 27s. per cwt.; white mustard seed, 9s. 6d. to 11s.; tares, 9s. 6d. to 10s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 76s. to 80s. per quarter; Linseed cakes, English, £10 to £11; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £4 15s. to £5 10s. per ton; canary, 50s. to 56s. per quarter; red clover, 40s. to 56s.; white, 56s. to 68s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 42s. 5d.; barley, 29s. 1d.; oats, 22s.; rye, 32s. 6d.; beans, 41s. 1d.; peas, 38s. 6d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 43s. 3d.; barley, 28s. 2d.; oats, 22s. 2d.; rye, 32s. 4d.; beans, 39s. 5d.; peas, 35s. 9d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 51,986; barley, 2199; oats, 7223; rye, 259; beans, 2391; peas, 698 quarters.

Tea.—The demand for most kinds is inactive, at about previous rates.

Sugar.—No quotable change has taken place in prices, but the demand is still heavy. Refined goods are dull, at 48s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock of sugar is 99,139 tons, against 113,275 tons last year.

Coffee.—There is a fair average business doing in most descriptions, at full quotations. The stock consists of 11,294 tons, against 10,490 in 1863.

Rice.—This market is somewhat heavy, on former terms. Stock, 29,053 tons, against 41,536 tons last year.

Provisions.—The demand for Irish butter is steady, at full prices. Foreign qualities are less active, at 116s. to 118s. per cwt. for fine Friesland. Bacon is quite as dear as last week, and hams are held at high rates. In other provisions, very little is doing.

Tallow.—The inquiry is steady, at extreme quotations. P.Y.C., on the spot, 42s. 9s. to 43s. per cwt. Rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—The oil trade, generally, is inactive, at barely stationary prices. French turpentine is selling at 60s. per cwt.

Spirits.—There is a fair demand for rum, at full quotations. Proof Leewards, 1s. 6d. per gallon. In brandy, very little is doing, on former terms. British spirit sells at 11s. 8d. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £4 to £6 6s.; clover, £5 to £7; and straw, £1 8s. to £1 12s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 18s. 3d. to 19s.; seconds, 16s. 9d. to 17s. 6d.; Hartley's, 16s. 6d. to 17s. 6d.; and manufacturers', 12s. 6d. to 15s. per ton.

Hops.—New hops move off steadily, at £6 10s. to £9 per cwt., and the plantation accounts are favourable. Old hops are dull.

Wool.—The public sales have been brought to a close. Privately, very little business is doing.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate, and the demand is steady, at from 100s. to 150s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Sept. 1).—There was a full average supply of beasts on offer here, to-day; but the general quality of the stock was inferior. Prime Scots &c., moved off steadily, at full prices. Other breeds were very dull, and the quotations had a drooping tendency. We were fairly supplied with sheep, which met a dull sale at, in some instances, reduced currencies. The top figure was 5s. 4d. per 8 lb. The few lambs in the pens sold at mutton prices, the lamb season being over. Calves were very dull, and 4d per 8 lb. lower. The supply was very large. Prime small pigs were firm, at full quotations; but large hogs and milch cows were heavy.

Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 4d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves, 16s. to 22s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1290; cows, 130; sheep and lambs, 9280; calves, 620; pigs, 350. Foreign: Beasts, 850; sheep and lambs, 3330; calves, 510.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the demand is inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. per 8 lb by the carcass. Robert Herbert.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 26.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

T. MILLS, Marylebone-road, glass-stainer.—J. STANFORD, Burlington-arcade, boot and shoe maker.—M. JERDEIN, Stafford-street, Bond-street.

BANKRUPTS.

R. T. THOMSON, Richmond, Surrey.—E. BELL, Mount-street, Berkeley-square.—H. BELL, Camberwell-road.—F. WESTLEY, Windsor-terrace, City-road, stationer.—W. WILSON, James-street, Stepney, sadler.—C. MARSHALL, Old Church-street, Paddington, butcher.—J. COX, Sundon, Bedford, innkeeper.—R. THOMAS, Circus-road and Wellington-road, St. John's-wood, builder.—J. BRADBURY, Grafton-street, Soho, and Euston-road, china-dealer. M. A. SQUIRE, Whitwell, Herts, grocer.—H. BRIGHT, Tunbridge Wells, artist.—R. BUSBY, Collingwood-street, Bethnal-green, trunkmaker.—T. T. EVERTON, Union-street, Bishopsgate-street Without, china-dealer.—W. DEAN, Tottenham-court-road, upholsterer.—E. HEAVEN, Liverpool-road, Islington, builder.—H. C. DELPLANQUE, Ladbroke-grove, Notting-hill, dancing master.—T. A. COMPTON, Ketton, Rutland, insurance agent.—C. H. NOTTINGHAM, Rosendale-road, West Dulwich, professor of music.—R. WOODWARD, Copenhagen-street, Islington, dairyman.—T. J. KEEN, Ledbury-road, Bayswater, tailor.—A. THWAITES, Lloyd-square, Clerkenwell, dealer in jewellery.—J. R. WARDELL, Upminster, Essex, shipbroker.—P. J. BEDFORD, Ashley-place, Westminster, comedian.—G. E. PARHAM, Lydlinch, dealer in timber.—J. THOMPSON, Pudsey, innkeeper.—W. THOMSON, Rochdale, draper.—C. J. CHAMBERS, Manchester, commission agent.—J. FORRESTER, Penrith, miller.—S. GOOD, Newport, furniture broker.—J. RODGERSON, Sunderland, shipbuilder.—C. D. BUTT, Liverpool, mining agent.—R. ATKINSON, East Retford, potato-dealer.—J. WARD, Liverpool, glass and china dealer.—A. THOMSON, Rochdale, draper.—J. L. SCHMIDT, Bradford, pork-butcher.—J. BRIGG, High Holme House, near Keighley, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner.—G. GRAHAM, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, grocer. H. BAGGS, Ardwick, Lancashire, butcher. J. ROBINSON, Stanwix, Cumberland, cattle-dealer.—H. J. ANDREW, Liverpool, draper. J. LUBY, Liverpool, poultry-dealer.—J. H. DAVIES, Merthyr Tydfil, accountant.—S. WATKINS, Canton, Glamorganshire, grocer.—R. A. HARKER, jun., Leadgate, Durham, joiner.—W. WALKER, Durham, innkeeper.—M. BELL, Billingham, Durham, station-master.—J. BAXTER, Stamford Baron, Northamptonshire, blacksmith.—H. EDGINTON, Cheltenham, grocer.—T. HILL and T. P. GREAVES, Sheffield, glass-dealers.—J. WEBB, Leeds, joiner.—J. BARNETT, Prestwich, near Manchester, dealer in watches.—W. ENGLISH, Chatham, blacksmith.—W. ALLEN, Luton, builder.—L. H. DUCK, Bath.—R. ATKINSON, East Retford, Nottinghamshire, potato-dealer.—G. BUTTER, Great Cressingham, Norfolk, cattle-dealer.—R. GROCOCK, Falkingham, Lincolnshire, tailor.—W. GIBSON, South Shields, coal-trimmer.—G. BYWATER, Bedford.—J. RODGERSON, Sunderland, shipbuilder.—H. NOCK, Westbromwich, victualler.—J. PRIOR, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, marine-store dealer's assistant.—W. WRIGHT, Warrington, Lancashire, confectioner.—D. PRATT, Cheltenham, bootmaker.—W. MITCHELL, Haltwhistle, Northumberland, pitman.—D. DAVIS, Ystrad, Glamorganshire, grocer.—G. BLACKETT, Hulme, Lancashire, blacksmith.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. GREENHORN, Brechead, lime merchant.—J. WALLACE, Muirkirk, publican.—A. DUNN, Glasgow, muslin warehouseman.—MOORE and BARR, Glasgow, wrights.—W. PEACOCK, Lennox-town, innkeeper.—J. NICHOLSON, Dunscore, farmer.—T. WHITE, Glasgow, grocer.—J. FORRESTER, Glasgow, plasterer.—A. MALCOLM, Millnathort, cabinetmaker.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30.

BANKRUPTS.

G. W. THOMAS, Bromley, Middlesex, shipowner.—H. BROWN, Bucklersbury, West India merchant.—T. WALTERS, Windmill street, Haymarket, grocer.—J. TURNHAM, Edgware-road, victualler.—J. SIESFELD, Hanover-street, Pimlico, sharedealer.—J. SIMPSON, Bromley, Middlesex, builder.—G. C. SOPER, Hammersmith, gas engineer.—J. H. ROBINSON, Shoreditch, baker.—W. PINNOCK, Prince of Wales-road, Haverstock-hill.—J. F. BROWN, Paulton-terrace, Chelsea, builder.—C. MILLINGTON, Prince of Wales-road, Haverstock-hill, publican.—J. F. MURRAY, New King-street, Covent-garden, shoemaker.—P. LANDER, Regent-street, Kensal-green, stonemason.—J. EVERETT, Glaucus-street, Bow, carpenter.—J. DOLMAN, Dame-street, Islington, wholesale milliner.—W. CONEY, St. John's-wood-terrace, St. John's-wood, builder.—J. BENTLEY, Enfield-highway, Middlesex, baker.—C. BOHN, Waverley-road, Middlesex, baker.—H. B. GASKELL, Harman-street, Kingsland.—W. COLLINS, Great Cambridge-street, Hackney-road, boot and shoe dealer.—T. EVANS, Park-place, Lambeth, cowkeeper.—R. G. LAIRD, Cannon-street West, civil engineer.—J. HARRISS, Green-street, Leicester-square, picture-dealer.—H. M'GLADRIGAN, Park-place, Clapham, schoolmaster.—J. KELLOW, Plumstead, Kent, carpenter.—C. FLOOD, Kimbolton, Huntingdonshire, tanner.—W. CROSS, Pratt-street, Camden Town, house agent.—W. STEVENSON, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital, and Portland-mews, carpenter.—C. TOMPKINSON, Kingston-on-Thames, licensed victualler.—C. F. H. O. MAGRA, Atkinson's-place, Brixton.—T. PETERS, Birmingham and Derby, tobacconist.—W. PARKES and F. HILL, Birmingham, glass merchants.—L. WHITELEY, M. and W. FARRAR, and W. H. LEVER, Halifax, Yorkshire, cotton-spinners.—J. BRIGGS, Bradford, stuff-manufacturer.—I. ATHERTON, Liverpool, attorney.—J. WILKINSON, Kirkby Lonsdale, Westmorland, fellmonger.—G. A. WOODWARD, Liverpool, commission agent.—C. HIGGINBOTHAM, Macclesfield, brassfounder.—J. G. KNIGHT, Balsall-heath, Worcestershire, licensed victualler.—J. KEEN, Old Rode, Cheshire, shoemaker.—P. ROWLEY, Stoke-upon-Trent, licensed victualler.—J. WALKER, Morley, Leeds, cloth manufacturer.—J. WILSON, Kingston-on-Hull, tailor.—J. J. MILLER, Witham, Essex, carpenter.—D. RAMSDEN, Lindley, Yorkshire, clothier.—S. HAWES, Ipswich, Suffolk, tailor.—G. R. HILL, Southsea, Hampshire, estate agent.—A. HOLLAND, Aldershott, watchmaker.—G. TOPPIN, Dalston, Cumberland, farmer.—J. C. SELLARS, Birkenhead, analytical chemist.—W. S. RICHES, Norwich, licensed victualler.—J. CORIN, Madron, Cornwall.—J. BOYDELL, Liverpool, picture-frame-maker.—W. G. JOY, Bedford, carpenter.—T. TOOTAL, Woodplumpton, Lancashire, provision-dealer.—C. KNIGHT, Petersfield, Hants, tailor.—H. BROWN, Hanley, Staffordshire, attorney.—H. WHITE, Maldon, Essex, bootmaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. ROBERTSON, Stirling, spirit merchant.—A. ROSS, Arrochar, Dumbartonshire, contractor.—L. CLARK, Glasgow, ironmonger.—A. GRANT, Edinburgh, printer.—H. CAMPBELL, Port Glasgow, grocer.—J. DAVIDSON, Glasgow, stationer.—D. A. M'LEOD, Dingwall, land surveyor.

THE GREAT FIRE AT LIMOGES.

(From our Special Artist and Correspondent.)

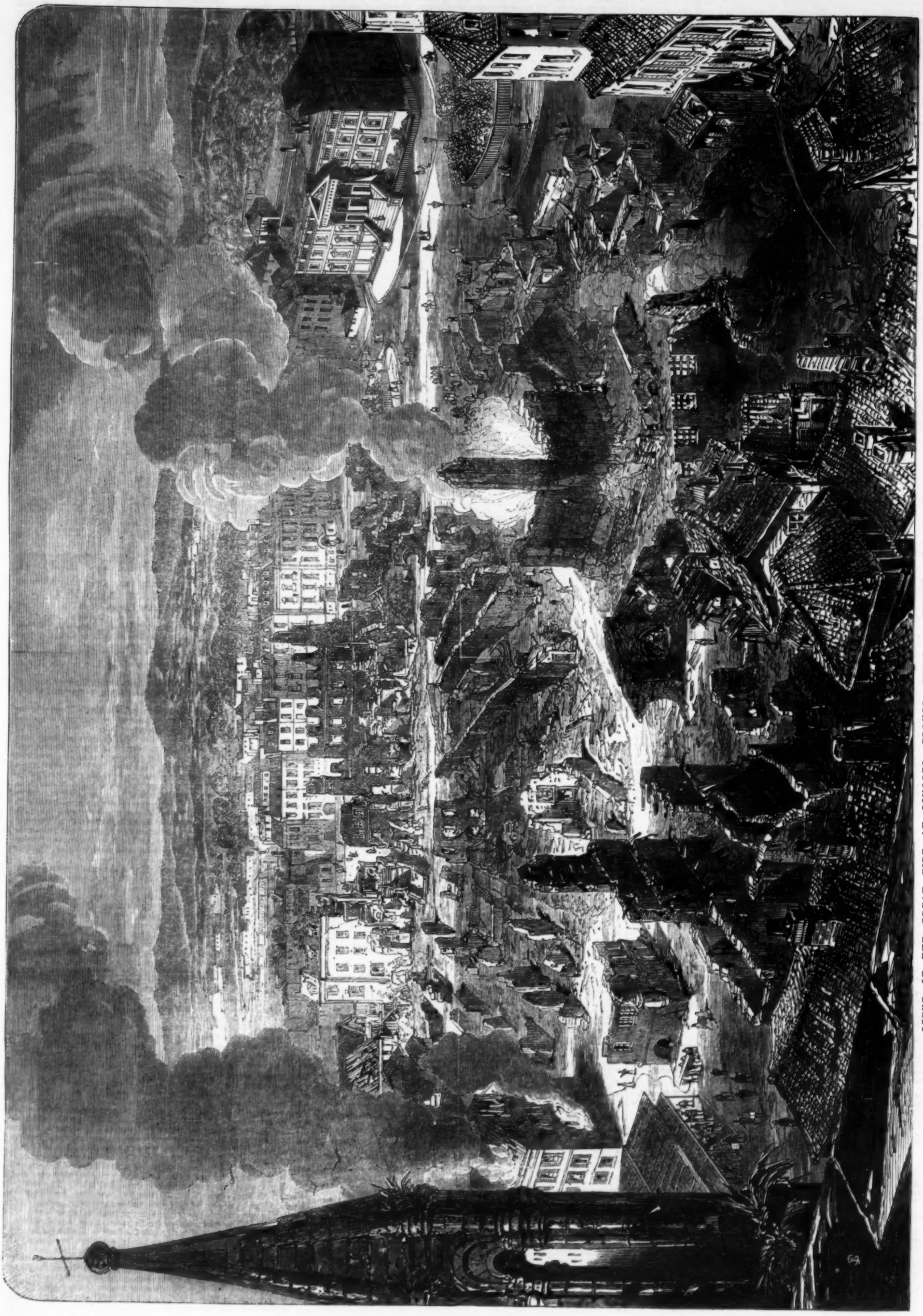
Limoges, Aug. 22.

There are few calamities more painful than those which follow immediately after great rejoicings; the transition is so sudden and so marked that the suffering appears the more poignant when the joy has been uncommon. This reflection is called forth particularly by your Correspondent's visit to the scene of the late terrible fire at Limoges, the result of which, according to the official returns, has been the total destruction of 107 houses, situated in the very heart of that old city, and the loss of property amounting to upwards of two hundred thousand pounds.

Limoges, the capital of the department of the Haute Vienne, is one of those ancient cities in which the fever of architectural improvement or alteration had only just begun to make itself felt. The unpretending city on the banks of the River Vienne has long been ranked among the most industrious commercial places in France, and had become especially celebrated for its manufactories of beautiful porcelain, its ironworks, tanneries, &c.; and the 46,000 inhabitants comprising its population were for the most part accustomed to the arduous occupations of commerce or production so well known in the English manufacturing towns, which Limoges in some respects may be said to resemble. Fêtes in such places are rare—for time is precious where factories exist; but one of these rare rejoicings took place in Limoges on the 15th of August, in honour of the religious Fête de l'Assomption, the day also set apart throughout France for the festivities initiated by the Imperial Government on the occasion of the Fête Napoléon, better known by the appellation of "La fête de l'Empereur."

The double fête-day had passed off with the usual demonstrations of religious and national sentiments, and was terminating with a display of fireworks in the Champ-de-Juillet, when suddenly an alarm of fire was raised by thousands of voices in the city, and a few minutes changed the scene of joy into one of grief and terror. A sea of flame had almost instantaneously lighted up the whole city, and its waves rolled so rapidly along that it was not possible to know the extent of the conflagration, rendered still more terrible by the inadequate supply of water and the combustible nature of the old wooden houses in the heart of the city, where the fire had broken out. With the devotion characteristic of the French authorities on such occasions, means for the suppression of the fire were promptly organised; but the flames had got so great a mastery over the very vitals of Limoges that all the praiseworthy efforts for their extinction proved unavailing. Brigades of firemen from neighbouring places hastened to the scene of devastation, and with the aid of the military and a willing public, and after many days' labour, succeeded, not in extinguishing the fire where it had already taken possession, but in preserving the other portions of the town that seemed at first destined to fall a prey to the ravaging element. The fire, although in the end confined within certain limits, destroyed nearly all that portion of the city comprised between the Church of St. Michel and the Palace of Justice, as will be seen on reference to our principal Illustration.

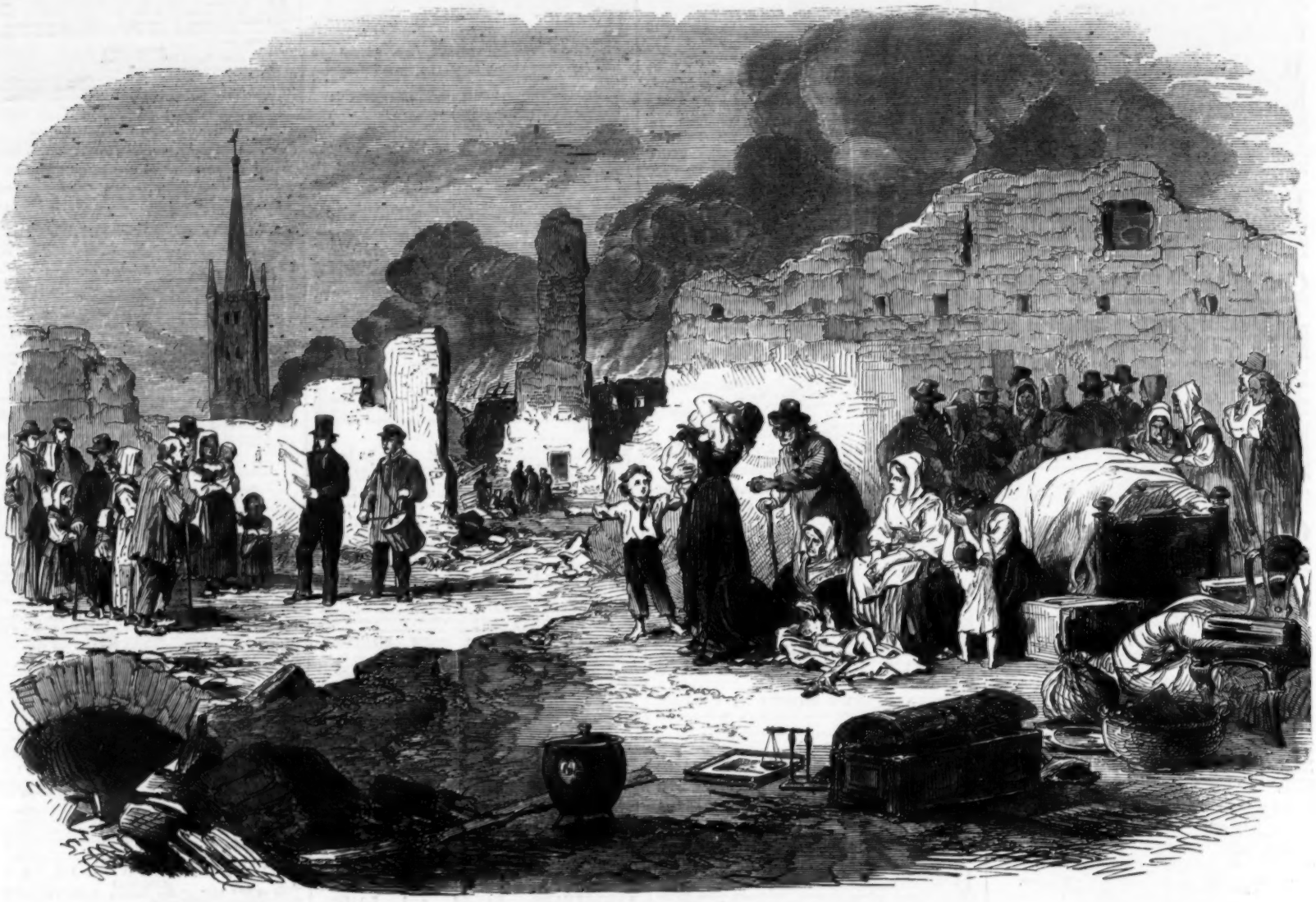
The cause of the fire has not hitherto been discovered, and, in all probability, never will be. It commenced at the house of M. Cance, a hatter, whose premises were situated in the Rue des Arènes. At the date when these details were written, the entire site of the ruins was still smoking and sending forth a tremendous heat, although the engines had not ceased throwing quantities of water upon the débris. Every night the sight was most curious, as from time to time the embers broke out afresh, emitting flames of the most fantastic shapes. In some spots everything has been so completely consumed that the ground has a whitened appearance, with here and there masses of metal protruding sufficiently to show that they had formed portions of kitchen utensils or of iron bedsteads. The church-tower of St. Michel was the most favourable position for observing the extent and progress of the devastation, and was consequently selected by your Special Artist as the site from which to make his large sketch. The enormous ruin calls up a vague reminiscence of Pompeii; similar masses of wall mark the lines of the former streets, and the yawning cellars occasion many a useless regret for the wines destroyed by relentless heat. Now that the extent of the material calamity can be pretty nearly estimated, it is a source of congratulation to reflect that no lives were lost, notwithstanding the dangers to which upwards of 2000 persons momentarily without refuge were necessarily exposed. Moreover, soon after the outbreak of the fire, large quantities of gunpowder and spirituous liquors were removed



SCENE OF THE GREAT FIRE AT LIMOGES, FRANCE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

THE GREAT FIRE AT LIMOGES.

FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



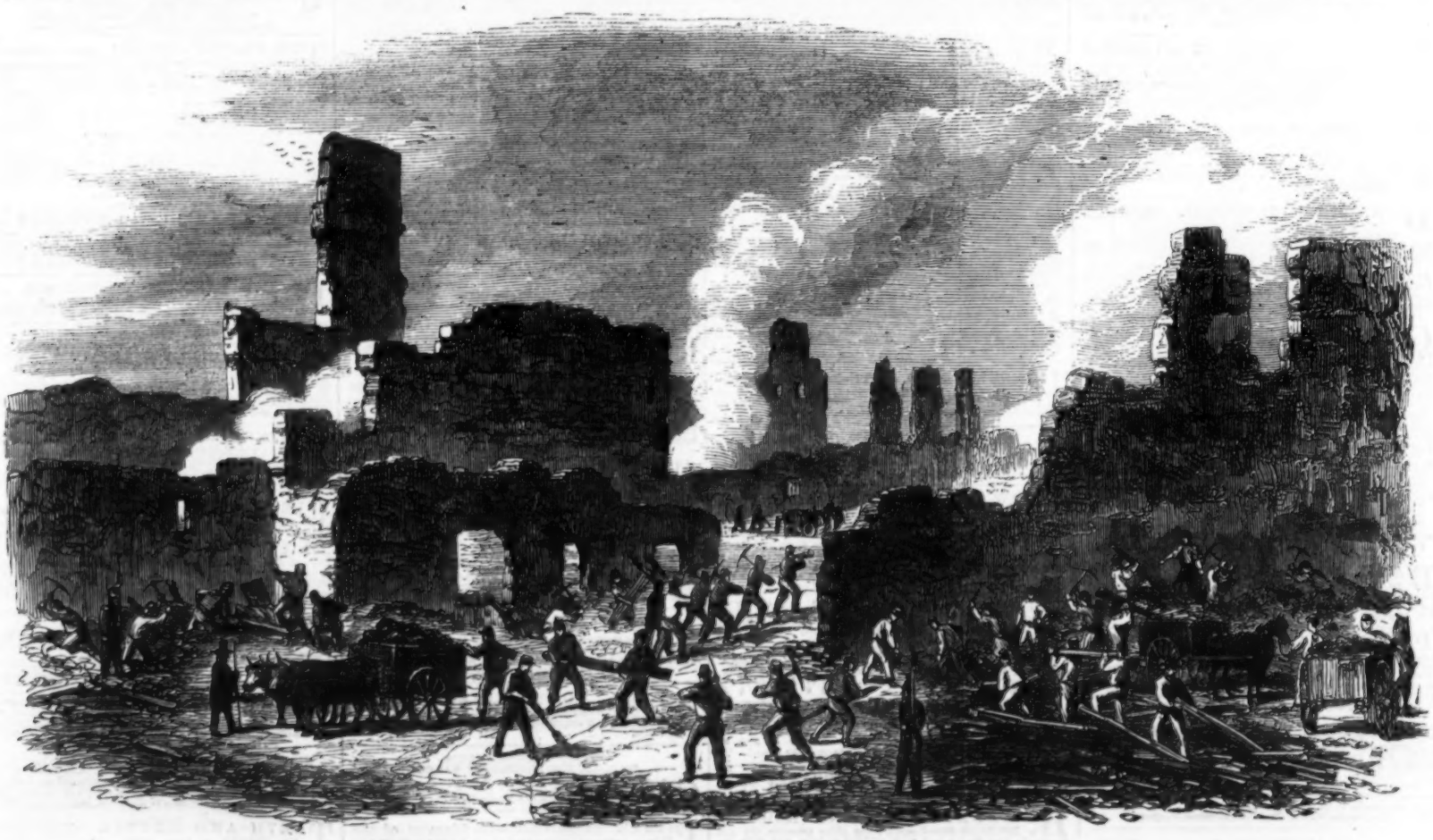
THE PUBLIC CRIER ANNOUNCING THE DISTRIBUTION OF RELIEF.

without accident by some private individuals who did not hesitate to expose their lives, happily with success, for the general welfare.

As soon as the Emperor became acquainted with the calamity at Limoges, his Majesty, with his usual promptitude of action in such emergencies, immediately sent one of his aides-de-camp, the Count Reille, to the scene of devastation, with full powers to act on the Imperial behalf. Material aid was at once afforded to the poor people suddenly become houseless, and the public crier was sent forth to announce that assistance and refuge were open to all the victims of the conflagration. (This episode forms the subject of one of our Engravings.) The example given by the Emperor—who, together with the Empress, the Imperial Prince, and the King of Spain, immediately subscribed a large sum of money for the sufferers—has been cordially followed by all classes of French society. All the French newspapers have taken the matter in hand, and do not appeal in vain for subscriptions, which are pouring in to such an extent that the pecuniary loss will in all probability be partly covered, with the double advantage that the indigent persons who had lost their all will have new furniture in the place of old, and that the space cleared by fire will soon be converted into a new quarter, more in keeping with the modern ideas of elegance and sanitary requirements. "Out of evil cometh forth good" may therefore be truly said of the great fire at Limoges, which nevertheless has produced a profound sensation throughout Europe, from the extent of its ravages and from the immense dangers to which, at its outbreak, the lives as well as the properties of a worthy industrial population were exposed.

As a *dessin d'adieu*, our Artist, who remained six days at Limoges, sketched the third subject of our Illustrations—the firemen and soldiers of the garrison clearing out a portion of the ruin. No praise is too considerable in estimating the labours of these noble firemen-soldiers, who are ever ready and willing to risk their lives to save a fellow-creature or to ensure the public security.

A collection was made at all the Paris churches on Sunday for the burnt-out families of Limoges. The Emperor has authorised a lottery, with a capital of 5,000,000f., for the same charitable purpose.



FIREMEN AND SOLDIERS OF THE GARRISON CLEARING OUT A PORTION OF THE RUINS.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week, A WOMAN OF BUSINESS—Mrs. Stirling and Mr. J. L. Toole. MASKS AND FACES—Mr. B. Webster and Mrs. Stirling. And THE ACTOR'S RETREAT—Messrs. J. L. Toole, P. Bedford, and Mrs. A. Mellon. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE. Manager, Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER.—Eminent Talent and Comedy.—This popular Theatre will OPEN for the Winter Season on MONDAY, SEPT. 12, with (second time) Mr. Arthur Sketchley's highly successful and original comedy of HOW WILL THEY GET OUT OF IT? and Mr. F. C. Burnand's laughing travestie of FAUST AND MARGUERITE. Those celebrated artists, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, are re-engaged. Mrs. Stirling, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Matthews, Mr. F. Robinson, Mr. Ashley, Mr. J. Clarke, Mr. Chamberlain, Miss Cottrell, Miss Fanny Josephs, Miss Patti Josephs, &c., &c. Scenic Artists, Mr. Gates and his pupil. Acting Manager, Mr. J. Kinloch. Musical Conductor, Mr. Wallerstein. Stage Director, Mr. F. Webster.

ROYAL SURREY THEATRE.—This Evening, SATURDAY, SEPT. 3, THE HAPPY MAN—Mr. H. Montgomery. THE SAVAGE AND CIVILIZATION—Mr. James Anderson, Mr. Fernandez, Mr. Edgar, Miss Pauncefort, Miss Elizabeth Webster, Mrs. St. Henry. With FRA DIAVOLO TRAVESTIE—Miss Webster, Miss Jenny Willmore, and Mr. Felix Rogers.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEPTEMBER. Excursion Month. Hundreds of Thousands of Flowers in Marble Vases and Beds in height of beauty.
Unusually varied extra attractions daily.
MONDAY.—Great Gathering of South London Foresters. Great Fountains, Processions of the Order. Military Games and Sports. Dancing Platforms. "Forester" Life-boat, and other Special Attractions. Aquatic Sports, Tub Race, Duck Hunt, &c., on Great Lake.
WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY.—Great Autumn Fruit and Flower Show. Unusually large entries of fruit. No extra charge to Show. One Shilling each day.
SATURDAY.—On account of its success last Wednesday, repetition of Great Concert of Five Thousand Voices of TONIC SOL-FA ASSOCIATION. Admission, Half-a-Crown.
EVERY DAY.—New private Collection of Pictures lent by Mr. Ficknell—the Gardens of Sir Joseph Paxton open to visitors to the Palace—The Pneumatic Railway Tube, the great novelty of the day—the Chimpanzee—Montanari's Mexican Models—Shakspere House and Museum—Pulleyn's Hippodrome—Boating—Archery—Cricket—Croquet—Quoits—Fishing—and the thousand and one other usual attractions of the Crystal Palace.
Open till dusk. Afternoon stroll delightful. Monday to Friday One Shilling. Saturday, Half-a-crown. Guinea Season Tickets Free.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MONDAY WEEK, SEPT. 12.—Special Day with Mr. NELSON LEE. Everybody and Everything. One Shilling. See Special Bills.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Open Every Evening, at Eight, with Professor Anderson's World of Magic.
Grand Fashionable Matinée, every Saturday, at Three p.m. Reserved Seats (Dress and Numbered), 3s.; Balcony, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Body of the Hall and Upper and Lower Galleries,
ONE SHILLING.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
GREAT WIZARD OF THE NORTH,
Cosmopolitan Monarch of Magicians, Prestidigitator, Illusionist, Physicist, and Traveller round the World, displaying in every section his peculiar art, has arranged with the Committee of the St. James's Hall to give his Original Entertainment, as performed by him at all the principal Theatres in London 1000 Nights.
Since Professor Anderson last had the honour of appearing before the London public, he has made his Entertainment Circumterraneum; hence its present title,
THE WORLD OF MAGIC.
PROFESSOR ANDERSON begs to state that, however great his own experience may have been in gaining a knowledge of his art, he has not been alone. He has been accompanied by his Daughter, who has encountered all the vicissitudes of travel, in every section of the globe, and will have the honour of making her first appearance in London, in connection with her Father, in the WORLD OF MAGIC.
MISS ANDERSON,
the Modern Mnemosyne and Retro-Reminiscent Orthographist, in her marvellous performance of "Second Sight," as invented and performed by her only. The Magic of Twenty Years ago, and the same as performed by Professor Anderson with unbounded success at the Theatre Royal, Covent Garden, &c., will be revived in all its original splendour during the season, and the repertoire will also contain the Magic of every age and clime.
THE GREAT RIFLE TRICK,
to which is called the attention of all the Rifle Volunteers.
THE EXPOSE OF TABLE-RAPPING,
or so-called Spiritualism.
Spiritualists, test your powers,
My table will be visible and movable.
Professor Anderson's Soirée Fantastique will be found to contain all the known sciences applicable to Natural Magic, with the resources derivable from Chemistry, Dynamics, Hydrodynamics, Acoustics, Optics, Electricity, Galvanism, Electro-Magnetism, &c. The Thaumaturgy of the Ancients, the Mysteries of the Rosicrucians, the Wonders attributed to Cagliostro, and the Marvels of the Magicians of the Orient will be exemplified at each representation.
The SCIENTIFIC PROGRAMME for the ensuing Week will consist of Mesmerism, Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, Prestidigitation, Chiromancy, Chaldaic Enumeration, The Dead Alive, Hydrodynamics, Pure Natural Magic, Ancient Greek Conjuring, Electricity made into Magic, Magnetism made into Necromancy, and Thaumaturgy.
The PSYCHOMANTHEUM will be on a scale of splendour totally eclipsing all that has ever been done in the metropolis, designed and executed under the personal superintendence of "Dykwynkyn," assisted by numerous English, French, and German artistes. The whole will form en masse superb decoration hitherto unattempted in the Arcana of Magique.
The Musical Direction will be under the superintendence of Mr. Hall, the well-known Musical Director of the Princess' Theatre. The Ticket Office will be under the direction of Mr. Austin, at the Hall, and which is open daily from Ten till Five o'Clock.

MR. ARTHUR SKETCHLEY will APPEAR at the EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly, in his New Entertainments, entitled PARIS, and MRS. BROWN AT THE PLAY, Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; and Saturday Mornings at Three. Stalls, 3s.; Second Seats, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. The Box-office at the Hall open between the hours of Eleven and Five daily.

MR. GERMAN REED'S New Opera di Camera Entertainment, THE SLEEPING QUEEN, composed by M. W. BALFE, Esq.; and a Comic Opera di Camera, entitled TOO MANY COOKS, Every Evening (except Saturday) at Eight; Saturday Afternoon at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street.

BIRMINGHAM TRIENNIAL MUSICAL FESTIVAL, in Aid of the FUNDS of the GENERAL HOSPITAL, will be held on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, the 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th of SEPTEMBER.
Detailed Programmes of the Performances, with Prices of Tickets, Arrangements for the Ballot and Allotment of Places, Register of Lodgings, Special Railway Arrangements, &c., will be forwarded by post on application to Mr. HENRY HOWELL, Secretary to the Committee, 29, Waterloo-street, Birmingham.

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY. TOURIST TICKETS for ONE MONTH are now issued from PADDINGTON, Victoria, Hammersmith, Kensington, Notting-hill, Chelsea, Battersea, Farringdon-street, King's-cross, Gower-street, and Portland-road Stations, to the COASTS of SOMERSET, DEVON, and CORNWALL—viz., Minehead, Linton, Ilfracombe, &c.; Teignmouth, Torquay, Totnes, Plymouth, Falmouth, Penzance, &c. Also Weymouth and the Channel Islands. North Wales—Aberystwith, Bala, Dolgelly, Llangollen, Rhyl, Llandudno, Llanrwst, Bangor, Carnarvon, Holyhead, &c. Also to the Isle of Man, viâ Liverpool. South Wales—Neath, Carmarthen, New Milford, Tenby, &c.
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Paddington, July, 1864. J. GRIERSON, General Manager.

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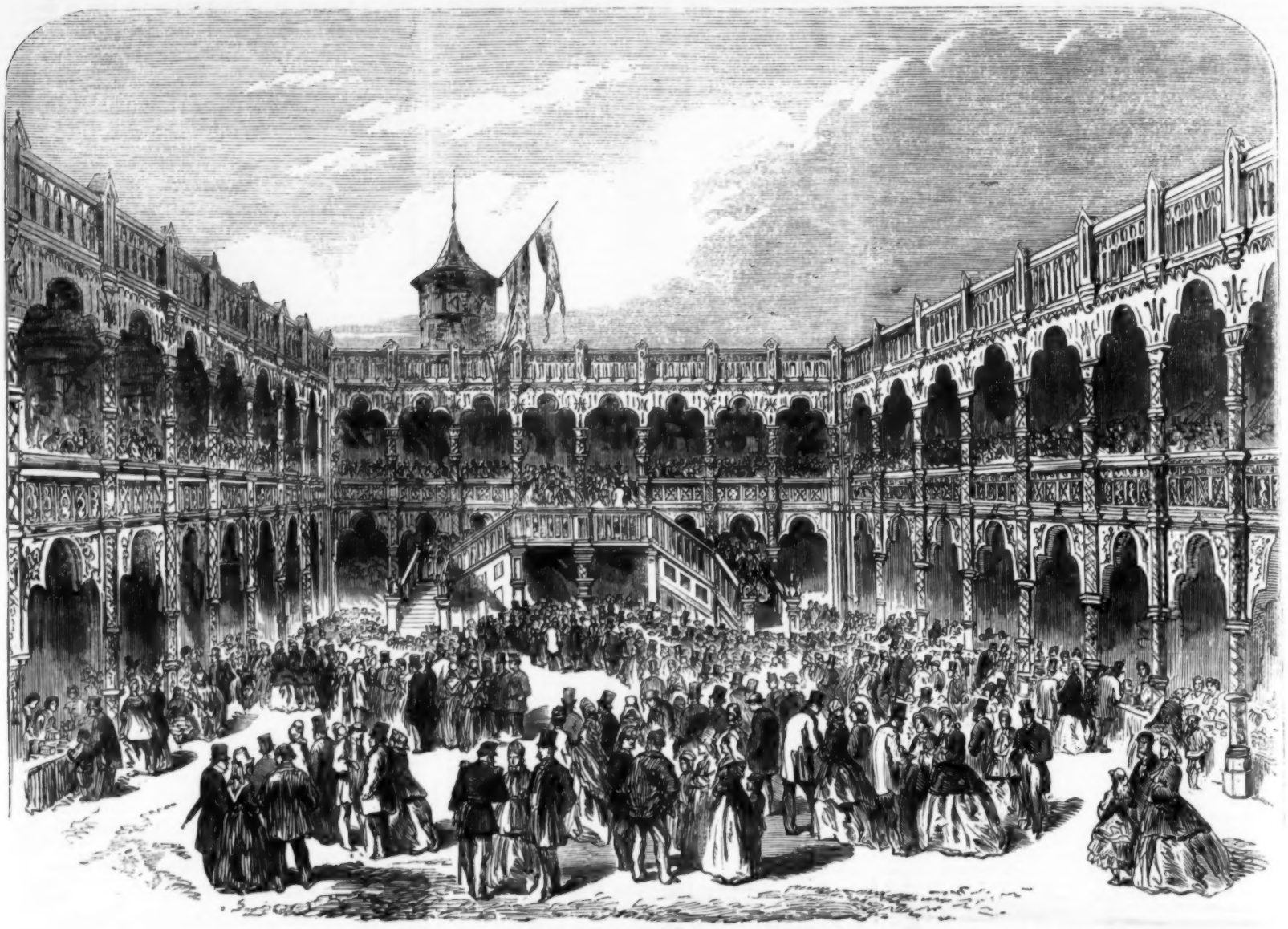
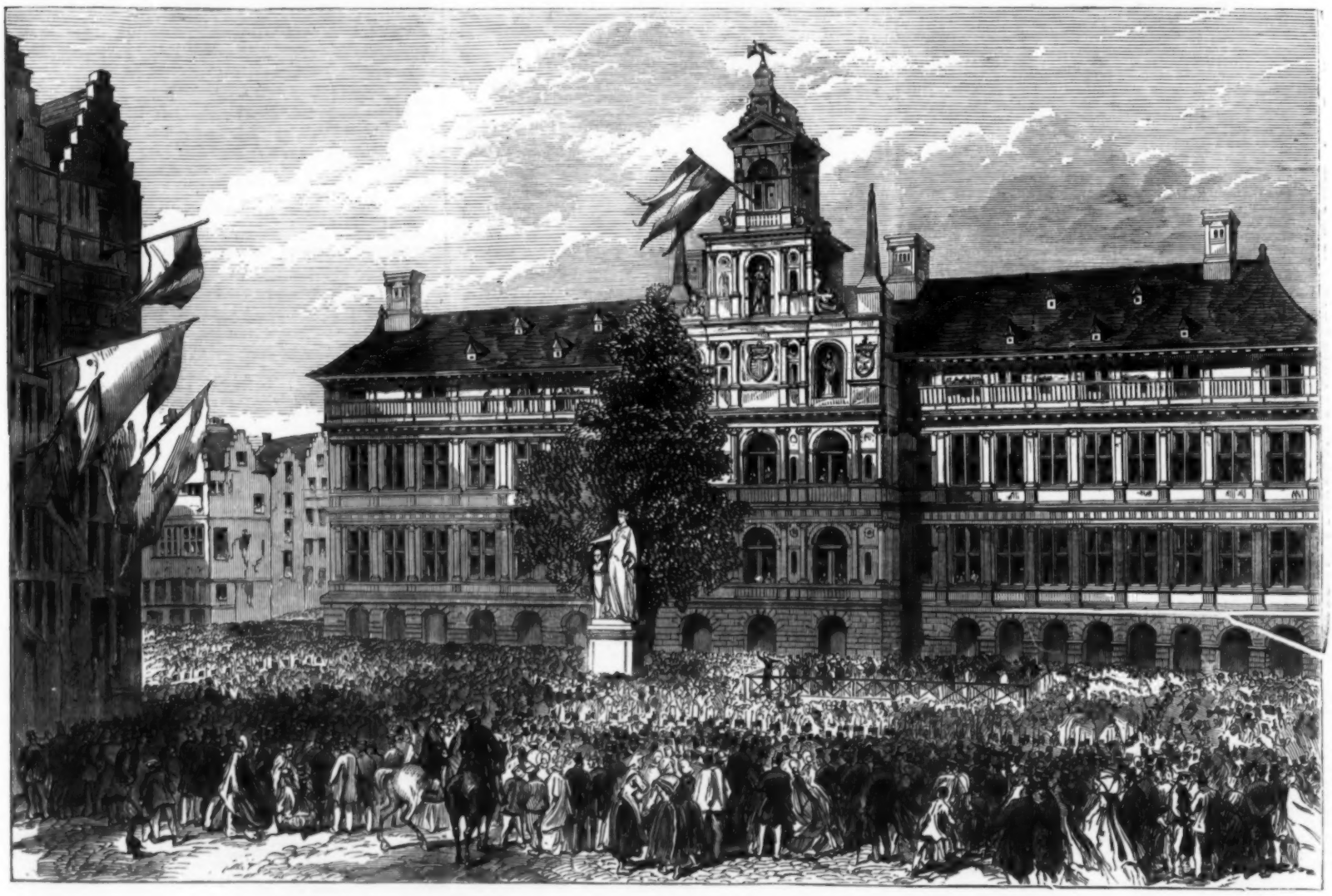
GRAND FESTIVAL OF THE MUNICIPALITY AND ROYAL ACADEMY OF ANTWERP.



TEMPORARY RESTORATION OF THE OLD BOURSE DURING THE FAIR.



INAUGURATION OF AN ALLEGORICAL STATUE OF ANTWERP CROWNING THE BUST OF TENIERS.—SEE PAGE 252.

MR. TENNYSON'S NEW POEMS.*

WE should not have considered, *à priori*, that a great success in the book-market was any certain proof of the merits of a book of poetry. The shillings of the careless multitude are freely spent. We have seen the inglorious prosperity of many flashy books, and some of rare merit with readers fit though few. Works of imagination and humour, indeed, when they achieve a vast and rapid sale, are likely to be works of genius; but they may be very inferior works of art. Not such, to be sure, are those of our Poet Laureate, who, as a careful artist, with a fine hand directed by a fine eye, is ever labouring for truth and soundness of conception, harmony of design, correctness and grace of form. Is it, then, by the power of these artistic virtues that he has won such an immense popularity in an age when the claims of poetry as an art were apparently despised by our people? This is rather an important question; for the Art of Poetry, by her servant Mr. Tennyson, will have won a decisive victory and recovered her old dominion, if the sale of twenty thousand copies in a fortnight may be ascribed to the excellence of "Enoch Arden" properly as a poem.

But what is the excellence of a poem, and what the essential art of poetry? We may say of that art, it is the noblest of the fine arts. Poetry combines in her own operation those of all her sister arts—building, sculpture, painting, and making music with the elements of Thought and Language. Harmony, indeed, is the soul of all these arts. The poet studies to compose a double harmony—the outward and audible harmony of syllables, with the inward or intellectual harmony of ideas and emotions. Where each of these systems is perfect of its kind, and both are wedded together, or set to each other, with such refined tact as to produce a perfect correspondence of the sensuous with the moral and intellectual impressions, we have a perfect poem. We are speaking of what does not yet exist on earth. Such poetry is, perhaps, the common speech in heaven. Who has heard it among us? But let each of our poor human arts do the best it can. We have to see how the art of Mr. Tennyson comes off in this performance. A few remarks may first be made upon his choice of a subject.

A plain and homely subject, if it be one of genuine human interest, will serve the purpose of the greatest of poets. All the essentials of a most poetical theme are to be found in the commonest experience of human life. In birth and death, in youth and age, in sickness and health; in the relationship of parents and children, of brothers and sisters; in the mutual love of man and woman, with their sacred partnership in marriage; in our daily distresses and comforts, and in all the conditions, physiological or moral, which arise from these broad universal facts in every generation of mankind, lies an inexhaustible fund of poetry. It is because we are born and die—because we are grouped together in families; the adult pair, the father and mother, with their nurselings and pupils dwelling in one household—it is because the process of infancy, growth, and decay, repeated in each human individual, binds all the ages of life to each other by a sympathy which death itself cannot destroy—it is because of these necessary modes of our earthly existence that the meanest and poorest race of mortal men affords a more poetical subject than the Gods of Olympus. Here is a range of activities and affections from which the immortals of fable are shut out, because they are immortal. What do we care for their voluptuous feasts of nectar and ambrosia, their golden halls, their winged chariots, their heartless intrigues and quarrels? The inhabitants of Stump-alley, Clare Market, are more poetical than they. Yonder is a tipsy costermonger, followed at a timid distance by the unhappy drab who drudges for him and for their children in the two-pair back at No. 7. She will beg him to spare her a few shillings from the ginshop; he will smite her down with an oath and a blow. Thirty years ago they were a couple of innocent babes. Thirty years hence they will be a couple of the dead, we know not what or where. Not all the adventures or metamorphoses of a fanciful mythology and world of faëry can match the history of these vulgar souls in their squalid passage through this real world of ours. The poet who cannot make a poem of *that* is a mere dilettante versifier. "Idylls of the Street," or even a Bethnalgreeniad, would do very well. We do not, indeed, wish to recommend the choice of poetical subjects from among the meanest actions and ugliest scenes in the everyday life of the most depraved classes of our city population. We do but say that there is more poetry, since there is more humanity, in this uninviting region than in the dreamland of an idle fantasy peopled with a company of immortals superior to the laws of Nature. Mr. Tennyson, as well by precept as by example, has taught us to prefer the natural, the human, the common, the essential, the real. Of this great English poet it may also be said,

> That not in Fancy's maze he wandered long,
> But stooped to Truth, and moralised his song.

He has, if we rightly understand him, in that mystical confession entitled "The Palace of Art," which he published many years ago, distinctly avowed this purpose. He has expressed, as it seems to us, the very same conviction in a little poem called "The Islet," which will be found in the present volume. The mind that chooses to revel in a fantastic realm of its own desires, isolated from this world and rebellious to God who made it, finds itself the lonely tenant of a cheerless lodge on the Mountain of Diamonds, where no change of seasons, no change of weather, no change of vegetation, relieves the monotonous magnificence of that splendid scene.

> And in all that exquisite isle, my dear,
> There is but one bird with a musical throat,
> And his compass is but of a single note,
> That it makes one weary to hear.

Compare this little allegory with that of "The Palace of Art." We rejoice that Tennyson has chosen the right path; has gone with Wordsworth, and not with Shelley and Keats; has lent his genius to light up the dim walks of our daily life, not wasted its radiance in pyrotechnic showers from a wandering fire-balloon, reflected by the clouds of night. He has wisely eschewed the preternatural, while holding to his faith in the spiritual. In this he has obeyed the mental tendency of our age, which seems resolved to put away those childish things, the tales of impossibility once so fondly cherished, but which is not disposed to put up with a base materialistic creed. The problem of reconciling Science with the intuitions of Love and Reverence, which is the most serious task of this age, has nowhere been so justly set forth as in some passages of "In Memoriam," which we need not quote. Their author, we doubt not, feels that the truths of physical science, and the rules of historical probability, are as sacred as any other truths. He will not, for the sake of effect in a purely imaginative work, pamper the minds of his readers with that luscious diet of miracles and magic which has formed so large a part of other poets' stock; because an excessive indulgence in this food of fancy unfits the mind for receiving historical or scientific truth. Here again we find Mr. Tennyson in perfect concert with the intellectual habits of his age. The nineteenth century, whose praises he sang so nobly in his "Locksley Hall," is not yet all that he or we could wish; but it is distinguished by some qualities even better than its commercial enterprise, its mechanical ingenuity, or its liberal and popular systems of government. It has, we think, a certain regard for truth—a manly impatience of what Mr. Carlyle calls "unbelievabilities"—a very rational dislike of all representations, even those avowedly fictitious, unless of the lightest and most sportive kind, which seem to outrage the order of nature. Whether this be a moral principle, or a mere habit, or a taste, unconsciously implanted in our minds by the prevalence of scientific studies, the effect has been to check—at least in England—the extravagance of wild, unearthly fancies which characterised a few young and highly-gifted poets some forty years ago. There is no lack of the imaginative faculty; but such writers as Tennyson and the Brownings have preferred to use it within the limits of the actual condition of that part of the universe which is known to us—reserving all beyond for earnest speculation or devout religious faith.

We are therefore well content to find these new poems of Mr. Tennyson's resting, as they do, upon the solid ground of earth; and, all the better, upon his native English soil. For he is a thoroughly national poet, who has not steeped himself in Greece or Italy, in Germany or Spain, absorbing the literary and social influences of a foreign clime; but kept himself at home with the feelings, the ideas, the manners, the traditions of the English people; with the evergreen meadows, the leafy and flowery hedgerows, the elms and oaks, the trim cottages, the parks and manor-houses, the villas and lawns of England; with the grey sky, the misty horizon, the moist wind, the dripping clouds that make her so fresh and fair; with the surrounding walls of cliff and the bright beaches of sand or pebble, where the seas run up roaring to greet her so frankly twice a day; amid these scenes, with these associations, Mr. Tennyson has chosen to abide. He thinks like a highly-educated but untravelled English country gentleman; he rather despises the French; he has not much to say of what he saw in his Italian tour, though he skims it in his reminiscences of the Alps; he likes to stay at home. He has the University scholarship of Latin metres, and plays with an imitation of them, but will import no exotic forms into his verse, no foreign idioms into his language. Mr. Tennyson has given himself wholly to England—not, as Byron and some later poets, half to Italy and half to England. He has obtained his reward: England has accepted him, no doubt, more heartily than she would a cosmopolitan poet.

In his book of the "Idylls of the King," Mr. Tennyson, while adhering in the main to his principle of delineating the natural conditions and affections of human life, selected his figures from the heroic age of British chivalry, at the princely and knightly Court of Arthur, renowned in the legends of romance. These "Idylls of the Hearth," as they were at first called, derive their subjects, on the contrary, from the ordinary social and domestic life of the English people in modern times. They are "Idylls," or brief detached representations of a few simple phases of human character and condition; but two of them—"Enoch Arden" and "Aylmer's Field"—are cast in the narrative form; while "Sea Dreams" is mainly a dialogue. The other pieces—namely, "The Grandmother" and "The Northern Farmer"—are, in effect, soliloquies, though a listener is supposed in each of these two cases. Instead of that classic dignity of style which pervades "The Idylls of the King," we here find the studied appearance of a carelessness of diction, and occasionally a looseness of construction, which suit the familiar nature of the topic, and may, perhaps, disguise the writer's most consummate art. The effect of this, however, is not always so happy, and we are disagreeably jolted over the opening statement of "Sea Dreams," till we get upon a smoother road after the first thirty lines. Probably, Mr. Tennyson knows what he is about, as well in this instance as in one or two rough passages of "Aylmer's Field," which are not much to our liking. We prefer, however, to leave these uneasy places and to follow him along the calm, strong, equable course of his narrative in "Enoch Arden," which is one of the most perfect short tales in verse that we have ever read—as perfect as a tale of Chaucer's—like that crystal globe, rounded without a crack or flaw, which held a noble vision moving within its clear pellucid substance, to be shown at the magician's bidding.

The description of a fishing village is first engraved upon our memory with a few terse lines cut by the master's hand. He then bids us look at three little children playing on the sands. There is a cave in the cliff, where they play at keeping house. Enoch, being stronger than Philip, will be master of the house, and of Annie, the little wife. So it comes to pass when they are grown up and both the young men have fixed their hearts on this one girl. Philip is the rich miller's only son; Enoch is a brave fisherman and sailor, with nothing but his own industry and thrift to help him. He saves his earnings, buys a boat, makes a home for Annie, who loves him, while Philip pines in silence:—

> So these were wed, and merrily rang the bells,
> And merrily ran the years—seven happy years—
> Seven happy years of health and competence,
> And mutual love, and honourable toil,
> With children ——

This is the first act of the drama. The second is full of trouble. Enoch falls from a mast and breaks a limb. His wife's third babe is a sickly one. Poverty threatens their modest home. To provide for the bringing up of his children, he engages himself as boatswain of a vessel bound to China, and fits up a little shop for Annie to keep in his absence. The scene where he cheers her up and bids her farewell is extremely touching, but we must not dwell upon it.

Years drag slowly on; the husband and father still does not return. The ship is known to have been lost. The wife continues to wait for him. Her little shop has failed; she is forlorn and poor; she has lost her youngest child, for

> Like a caged bird, escaping suddenly,
> The little innocent soul flitted away.

Then comes good Philip Ray, and helps her to send the other boy and girl to school. Enoch shall repay him when Enoch comes again. But more years pass on, while Enoch does not come. At length, one autumn evening, when they have gone with the children nutting to the wood, he speaks his honest mind:—

> Oh! Annie,
> It is beyond all hope, against all chance,
> That he who left you ten long years ago
> Should still be living; well, then, let me speak:
> I grieve to see you poor and wanting help.
> I cannot help you as I wish to do
> Unless—— They say that women are so quick,
> Perhaps you know what I would have you know.
> I wish you for my wife.

She bids him wait a year. When that time is past, she fears and lingers still. Praying for a sign to know where Enoch is, she finds at random in her Bible these words, "Under a palm-tree," and beholds him thus in her dreams, which she interprets that he has gone to Heaven. So Philip and Annie are married.

And where was Enoch? He was cast on an uninhabited island in a tropical clime. The gorgeous scenery of this weary solitude is beautifully pictured. Yet more sublime is the glimpse into a spiritual mystery suggested by what follows:—

> A phantom made of many phantoms moved
> Before him haunting him, *or he himself*
> *Moved* haunting people, things, and places, known
> Far in a darker isle beyond the Line:
> The babes, their babble, Annie, the small house,
> The climbing street, the mill, the leafy lanes,
> The horse he drove, the boat he sold, the chill
> November dawns, and dewy-glooming downs,
> The gentle shower, the smell of dying leaves,
> And the low moan of leaden-coloured seas.
>
> Once likewise, in the ringing of his ears,
> Tho' faintly, merrily—far and far away—
> He heard the pealing of his parish bells;
> Then, tho' he knew not wherefore, started up
> Shuddering, and when the beauteous, hateful isle
> Return'd upon him, had not his poor heart
> Spoken with That which, being everywhere,
> Lets none who speaks with Him seem all alone,
> Surely the man had died of solitude.

Must we finish the story? Enoch Arden is taken from the isle; he arrives in England; he reaches his native village; he is destitute, feeble, and prematurely old; not being recognised, he learns from a stranger what has become of his family, and how he himself, poor man! was "cast away and lost." He only yearns to look on Annie's face once more, and know that she is happy. He steals up to the window of Philip's house, and sees them all together—

> Now, when the dead man come to life beheld
> His wife, his wife no more, and saw the babe,
> Hers yet not his, upon the father's knee,
> And all the warmth, the peace, the happiness,
> And his own children tall and beautiful,
> And him, that other, reigning in his place,
> Lord of his rights and of his children's love,
> Then he——

Then he staggered and shook, and almost swooned, but forbore to cry out, and, falling prostrate, he prayed for strength of purpose, "Never to tell her, never to let her know." So Enoch Arden lived a twelvemonth longer. He sent a deathbed message to his wife and children, to bless them and tell them he had loved them to the last. And on the third night, in a "loud calling of the sea," his soul was fetched away. Crying with his last breath, "A sail! a sail! I am saved!" the lonely sufferer escaped from his long desolation.

Such a story as this, told by such a poet, is beyond our further comment. Something we might say of the nobleness, the purity, the grace of its conception; the simple eloquence, the power and pathos of its discourse; the exquisite variations of emphasis and of cadence in its verse; but we have done with criticism, though not with enjoyment. We care not to point out the beauties or the faults of the other poems in this collection. After "Enoch Arden," we find that "Aylmer's Field" seems harsh, crude, and spasmodic. It should have been bound up with "Maud." In "Sea Dreams" we have an impressive lesson of the duty of Christian forgiveness, with an amiable example of a good wife and mother. The "Grandmother," with her memory of a long life, is a valuable psychological study. There is a certain grim humour and terrible truth in the stolid impieties of the "Northern Farmer," set off by their uncouth expression. Of the minor pieces which conclude the volume, including Mr. Tennyson's experiments with the classical metres, and that with the classical subject "Tithonus," most had been published before. It is for "Enoch Arden" that this volume will be chiefly prized. Here is Poetry once more among us. She descends bearing truth in her right hand and beauty in her left. "She comes home to the business and bosoms of men." They make this gracious visitor welcome; for the heart of the world has not grown cold. She pours from both hands, and they drink out of her cup the elixir of a higher spiritual life.

* "Enoch Arden, et cetera." By Alfred Tennyson, D.C.L., Poet Laureate. E. Moxon and Co.

MUSIC.

THE two great music-meetings of this season are the Hereford Festival (the "Meeting of the Three Choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford") and the Birmingham Triennial Festival. The Hereford Festival has been held during the past week; and next week it will be followed by the Birmingham Festival.

The meetings of the three choirs are on a much smaller scale than the festivals of Birmingham and Norwich; and at these meetings no attempt is ever made to bring forward new and original works. Hence, to musical people, their interest is of a secondary character, and they afford very little matter for musical description or criticism. We have, year after year, the same pieces and the same performers. It is true that the pieces, as well as the performers, are, generally speaking, of the highest order; but all that can be said about them has been often said already, and all that can now be said is mere repetition, which we see no cause to inflict on our readers.

The meetings of the Three Choirs, nevertheless, are fine musical entertainments, and their attraction is enhanced by the excellence of their object. They were established more than a century ago for the purpose of making a provision for the widows and orphans of clergymen within the dioceses of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford who have been left in poverty; and the necessity of such a provision is as great as ever, for it is a melancholy fact that at the present day there are no less than 147 benefices within the above dioceses having incomes under a hundred pounds a year. This certainly ought not to be, but it is; and the meetings of the three choirs do much to mitigate a crying evil.

The oratorios and sacred pieces performed in the cathedral, during the week, have been, "The Creation," of Haydn (the first and second parts); the "Elijah" of Mendelssohn; "The Messiah," of Handel; the first part of Spohr's "Fall of Babylon;" Rossini's "Stabat Mater;" with detached airs, duets, &c., selected from "Judas Maccabeus," "Israel in Egypt," and "Theodora." The evening concerts in the Shirehall were made up of secular music—selections from operas, symphonies, overtures, &c.—all of them familiar to the musical public. The principal vocal performers were Mdlle. Titiens, Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington, Mdme. Dolby, Mdme. Weiss, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Santley. The solo instrumentalists were Mr. Blagrove (violin), Mr. Harper (trumpet), and Mr. G. Collins (violoncello). The chorus and instrumental band were of the usual strength and quality.

We are not yet in a condition to report the financial result of this festival; but, from the large assemblages who attended the various performances, we have no doubt that it has been very satisfactory.

THE THEATRES.

THE management at the New Adelphi evinces activity in the production of brief and occasional pieces. One of the best of these was produced on Monday, under the title of "The Woman of Business." We believe that this comedietta proceeds from the pen of Mr. Benjamin Webster, jun., and it does its author much credit for his skill and tact. Probably it is an adaptation from the French, though not from a recent work. It depends for its effect on the acting of Mrs. Stirling and Mr. J. L. Toole, both of whom are excellent. The strong-minded woman is now familiar enough to our boards, but we know not that she has been more attractively presented than in this production. Mrs. Hall, the wife of a wine merchant, is a pattern of diligence and prudence, and should be imitated by all wives who have partners who are liable to be led by other people. Mrs. Hall, having such a partner, determines on being herself his "guide, philosopher and friend," and well she manages to realise all three characters. She undertakes all his affairs; and, after dancing all night, is in the counting-house before breakfast. But her plans are broken in upon by the arrival of a country cousin, Simon Forecroft (Mr. J. L. Toole) who thinks, rude and uncultured as he is, that he is a fitting candidate for Hall's niece, and has a family claim on her person and fortune. Mrs. Hall does not see the matter in this light, and dismisses the bumpkin with contempt. But Simon is not to be readily put to silence, and leaves her somewhat defiantly. Having induced Mr. Hall to drink with him, the latter returns to his home intoxicated; and, as he had been prompted, claims his proper position as a husband in the house. Mrs. Hall consents and takes things quietly, readily acquiescing in everything, even to his having invited a party of friends to dinner. Her indifference is very suspicious, however; and, as it turns out, the clever woman has already cleared the ground for future operations. Among the friends invited is Mr. Wylie (Mr. C. H. Stephenson), who has frequently called at the house, and to whom Mr. Hall has been denied, but respecting whom the woman of business has taken her precautions. Quietly now, however, she permits him to assail her husband to invest £10,000 in a fraudulent speculation, and to receive from him a cheque for the money, with which he immediately departs. But he soon returns with it dishonoured, for there are no effects at the bank. The husband at first thinks that he is ruined, and under that impression Simon at once yields the project of wedding the niece. Mrs. Hall then places in her husband's hands a letter from a detective which denounces Wylie as an imposter, and then a letter from his lawyer which shows that she has expended the money in the purchase of his paternal estate, the alienation of which he had regretted. These proofs of her shrewdness and especial capacity for business satisfy all parties; and rough, rude, but scheming Simon finds himself outwitted. Mrs. Stirling's acting in this character is admirable; one might add, inimitable. Mr. Toole has laboured hard with his countryman; dialect, dress, and address are all conformable, and the result is one of the most exact portraitures ever seen on the boards. We predict for this little comedy a lengthened run, and a place permanently in the repertoire of the theatre.

The Pavilion theatre reopened on Saturday, under a new management. Messrs. Powell and Harrison have commenced with great spirit. They have placed Mr. Edward Stirling's drama of "The Three Black Seals," lately acted at Astley's, on the boards in excellent style. The scenery is very good, and the appointments appropriate. It was supported by a company of fair average merit, and well received by a numerous audience.

A prisoner of war advertises from Johnson's Island, in a New York journal, for a substitute to take his place in the military prison there:—"Wanted.—A substitute to stay here in my place. He must be thirty years old, have a good moral character, A 1 digestive powers, and not addicted to writing poetry. To such a one all the advantages of a strict retirement, army rations, and an unmitigated watchfulness to prevent them from getting lost, are offered for an indefinite period. Address me at Block 1, Room 12, Johnson's Island Military Prison, at any time for the next three years, inclosing half a dozen postage-stamps.—ASA HARTZ."

The *Nazione* of Florence says:—"In the villages of Antignano, Arenella, and Due Porte, which stand on the same hill in the province of Naples, reside about thirty men and women who, from a singular religious fanaticism, have made a vow never to speak. For some years past they have maintained silence. A tradesman (a grocer) is mentioned, who carries on his business without uttering a word. Should a customer enter his shop to purchase anything, he weighs and sells. If the buyer has any observations to make, he listens and does as he is requested. Besides, his wife speaks for him, and most ungrudgingly."

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR SAMUEL O'MALLEY, BART.

Sir Samuel O'Malley, first Baronet of Roschill, in the county of Mayo, was the representative of an old Irish family springing directly from Bryan M'Cormick O'Malle, Lord of the Castle of Morske and of the manor of Strode, temp. Queen Elizabeth, and was the only son of Owen O'Malley, Esq., of Burrishowle, in the county of Mayo, by his second wife, Anne, daughter of Samuel M'Geough, Esq., of Newry, and granddaughter, maternally, of Brigadier-General Graham. He was born on the 26th of December, 1779, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He was created a Baronet on the 2nd of July, 1804. Sir Samuel O'Malley's name has been associated with the public affairs of the county of Mayo for more than half a century. He had been appointed a magistrate of the county of Mayo immediately on becoming of age, and he was for sixty-three years a justice and grand juror of that county. He was at his death its oldest magistrate and oldest Deputy Lieutenant. Sir Samuel was the first to propose the introduction of a railway into Mayo, which he advocated for the last thirty years, and saw the accomplishment of the measure—a medium of wealth and civilisation—effected by the present Earl of Lucan; Sir Samuel, in writing on the subject observed that "the Mayo community owed an everlasting debt of gratitude to Lord Lucan for securing that which brought a county, remote and forgotten as it may be, within the reach of the more wealthy portions of the earth." Sir Samuel was a thoroughly amiable and generous man, and most liberal to his tenantry. The worthy Baronet died suddenly on the 17th ult., at his seat, Kilboyne House, near Castlebar, and, on the 20th of the same month, his remains were interred at Murrisk, in the family cemetery, his funeral being attended by a great assemblage of nobility and gentry, and the burial service being performed by the Ven. Archdeacon Cather and the Rev. Gyles Eyre. Sir Samuel O'Malley married, March 9, 1802, Jane, daughter of J. Reily, Esq., by whom he has had four sons and two daughters, of whom only two sons survive him, the rest having died unmarried. His eldest son, Samuel, was accidentally shot, and died, unmarried, in 1833; he is, therefore, succeeded by his second son, Sir William O'Malley, Knight, now the second Baronet, who was born in 1812, and who was for several years in the army, and was Captain in the 7th Royal Fusiliers. He was knighted, by patent, as the eldest son and heir-apparent of a Baronet, in 1835, and was High Sheriff of the county of Mayo in 1837, and was made Colonel of the North Mayo Militia in 1855. He married, in 1860, Louisa Mary, second daughter of the late Rev. Henry Du Cane, of the Grove, Witham, Essex. The O'Malleys, a very ancient sept, descend originally from Owen O'Malle, of Carramore Castle, Clare Island Castle, and Castle Offey, and his wife, the daughter of Cormac M'Cartie, Lord of Muskerry, and are of such standing in Mayo that they have held the manor of Carramore for over 900 years.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SIR JOHN ROWLAND EUSTACE, K.H.

Sir John Rowland Eustace, K.H., a Lieutenant-General in the Army, died at 7, Bouverie-square, Folkestone, Kent, on the 7th ult., aged seventy-three. He was sixth son of the late General Charles Eustace, of Robertstown, in the county of Kildare, M.P., by Alice, his wife, daughter of Oliver M'Causland, Esq., of Stranorlar. Entering the Army at an early period of life, he attained eventually the rank of Lieutenant-General, in 1859, having seen and shared in good service in North America, where he commanded a detachment of the 19th Lancers. In 1848 he filled the office of High Sheriff of the county of Kildare. He was knighted in 1816, and made a K.H. in 1835. Sir John's eldest brother, the late Rev. Charles Eustace, of Robertstown, was the heir and representative of the viscounty of Baltinglass, and, in 1839, petitioned the Crown that his right to it might be acknowledged. His case was referred to the law officers; and the Attorney-General reported that, having fully investigated the claim, he was of opinion that "the petitioner had shown sufficient evidence of his right to the dignity of Viscount Baltinglass, in case the attainder of James, third Viscount, created by the Act of Queen Elizabeth, were reversed." It seems somewhat hard that, after this adjudication, the Rev. Charles Eustace's only son and successor, the present Captain Charles Stannard Eustace, has not yet had the attainder reversed in his favour.

ROBERT BRUCE, ESQ., OF KENNET.

Captain Robert Bruce, of Kennet, the representative of the Scottish House of Bruce of Kennet, and one of the claimants of the Scottish peerages of Lord Balfour of Burley and Lord Kilwinning, died on the 13th ult., at Kennet House, in the county of Clackmannan. He was the eldest son of Alexander Bruce, Esq., of Kennet, and grandson of Robert Bruce, Lord Kennet, one of the senators of the College of Justice. He had attained his sixty-ninth year, and had been twice married. By his first wife, Anne, eldest daughter of William Murray, Esq., of Touchadam and Polmaise, he had no issue; but by his second, Jane Hamilton, daughter of Sir James Fergusson, Bart., of Kilkerran, he leaves an only son and heir, Alexander Hugh Bruce, now of Kennet, a boy of fourteen. Bruce of Kennet, just deceased, was formerly a Captain in the Grenadier Guards, and served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo. Prior to the Reform Bill he sat in Parliament as member for Clackmannanshire, and voted with the Conservatives; but at the elections of 1832 and 1835 he was defeated. With the county of Clackmannan his family was territorially connected time out of mind, the estate of Kennet being held under the original grant made by King David Bruce in 1359 to "his beloved and faithful cousin," Sir Robert De Brus.

SIR C. JUSTIN MACCARTHY, GOVERNOR OF CEYLON.

Sir Charles Justin MacCarthy, Governor of Ceylon, who died at Spa, Belgium, on the 14th ult., was the eldest son of the late Denis MacCarthy, of Cork, and Squire's Mount, Hampstead. He was born in 1820, and was educated at St. Edmund's Catholic College, Ware, Herts. He married, in 1848, Sophia Brunel, eldest daughter of Sir Benjamin Hawes, K.C.B., Under-Secretary of State for War. He was appointed Auditor-General of Ceylon in 1848, and its Colonial Secretary in 1850. He was knighted in 1857, and was, in 1860, made Governor of Ceylon, which post he held up to the time of his death.

J. TUCKER CRAWFORD, C.B.

Joseph Tucker Crawford, Esq., died on the 21st ult., at the Havannah, where he had been Consul-General since the spring of 1842, and Commissary Judge since December, 1855. Mr. Crawford was attached to the Consulate of Lisbon for some time previous to the year 1822, in which year he was Acting-Consul-General in Portugal. He was appointed Vice-Consul at Tampico in October, 1827, and Consul in March, 1841. The deceased was appointed Consul-General at the Havannah in April, 1842. In recognition of his eminent civil services he was made a C.B. (Civil Division) in 1859. He was ever a zealous and discreet servant of the Crown, and had the respect of all with whom he came, socially or officially, in contact.

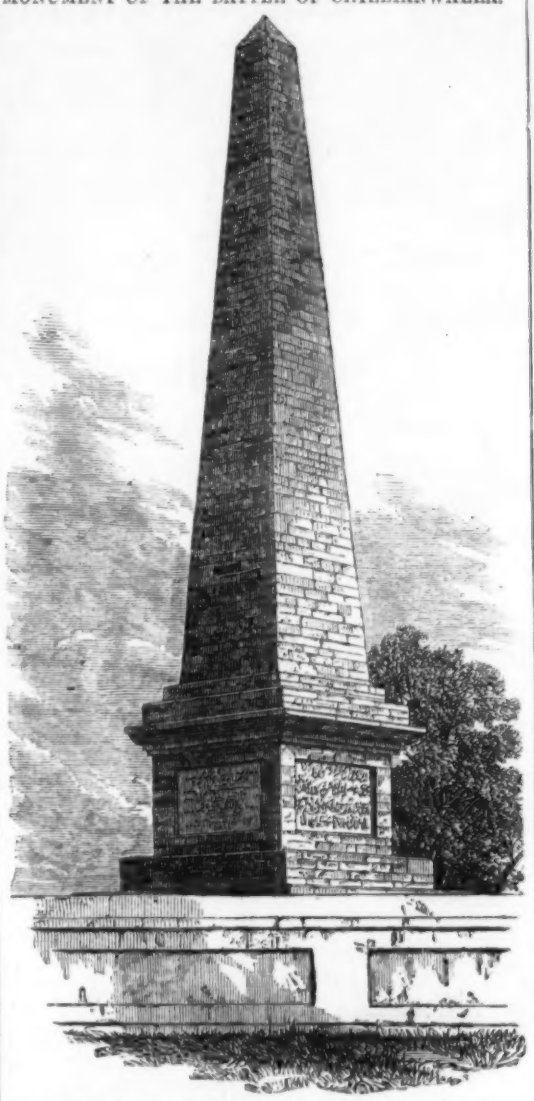
THE REV. DR. WILLIAM MARSH.

The Rev. William Marsh, D.D., Honorary Canon of Worcester, and Rector of Beddington, Surrey, who died, on the 24th ult., at his rectory, Beddington, near Croydon, rather more than a month after he had completed his eighty-ninth year, was educated at St. Edmund's Hall, Oxford, where he graduated B.A., 1801; M.A., 1807; and D.D., 1839. He was ordained in 1799, before he had taken his degree; and he, after serving various curacies, was successively Vicar of Basildon, Berkshire; Rector of St. Peter's, Colchester; Rector of St. Thomas's, Birmingham; and Incumbent of St. Mary's, Leamington. On the vacancy, in 1860, of the rectory of Beddington, Dr. Marsh, who had long retired from active labour, and was residing with his son-in-law at Beckenham, acceded to the earnest request that he should accept the vacant living, and consequently became the Rector. He was appointed Honorary Canon of Worcester in 1848. Dr. Marsh first became known to the religious world, about 1815, as earnestly joining with Charles Simeon in the conversion of the Jews. He went to Amsterdam to further the conversion of the Dutch Jews. He was a most able preacher, and his eloquence was constantly devoted, whether before the University of Oxford or in other pulpits, to the spread of Christianity among the Jews. He published a sermon on the return to health of George III., and one on that King's death. He also brought out "Sermons on Justification by Faith," "A Sermon on the Death of the late Rev. James Haldane Stewart," "Plain Letters of Prophecy," a pamphlet "On the Claims of the Church of England on the Affections of the People," "A Catechism on the Church of England," and numerous other works, all marked with great earnestness and simple-minded piety. He was much and deservedly beloved by his family, parishioners, and all who knew him. His son, the Rev. William Tilson Marsh, of Oriel College, Oxford, is the respected Incumbent of St. Leonards-on-Sea. Miss Catherine Marsh, one of the venerable Doctor's daughters, is widely known as the author of "English Hearts and English Hands," and of "The Memoirs of Captain Hedley Vicars."

GEORGE OFFER, ESQ.

George Offer, Esq., who died on the 7th ult., at his house at South Hackney, was formerly a bookseller on Tower-hill. He was a Baptist, and his library contains one of the best collections of the works of the old Puritan divines in this country. Some years ago Mr. Offer edited the works of John Bunyan, in three volumes, as the companion to his "Life of Bunyan," which he had brought out a short time previously. He afterwards published an edition of the "Pilgrim's Progress," with a life of Bunyan, in which many curious particulars will be found which have escaped previous biographers. His collection of the original editions of Bunyan's works is perhaps the most complete known; whilst his series of early English bibles and testaments, which includes several unique volumes, is also unrivalled. His library was always open to scholars of all denominations who wished to consult its treasures for literary purposes. Mr. Offer was a county magistrate of Middlesex, and a gentleman much respected.

MONUMENT OF THE BATTLE OF CHILLIANWALLA.



OUR last Number contained a View of the town of Goojrat, in the Punjaub, with Views of the English church there, and of the tombs of English officers killed in the Battle of Chillianwalla, not far from that place. Captain A. E. Paske, the Deputy-Commissioner of the district, from whom we received the materials for those Illustrations, has also favoured us with a photograph, taken at his request by Messrs. Fricke and Jung, of Murree, in the Punjaub, which represents the obelisk erected on the battle-field. This obelisk is upwards of 60 ft. in height, and stands on the site occupied by the field hospital during the action. It bears the following inscription, in four different languages:—"Around this tomb was fought the sanguinary Battle of Chillianwalla, 13th January, 1849, between the British forces, under Lord Gough, and the Sikhs, under Rajah Shere Singh. On both sides did innumerable warriors pass from this life, dying in mortal combat. Honoured be the graves of these heroic soldiers. In memory of those who fell in the ranks of the Anglo-Indian Army, this monument has been raised by their surviving comrades, at whose side they perished, comrades who glory in their glory and lament their fall."

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Anne Baroness Grenville, of Dropmore, near Beaconsfield, Bucks, and of South-street, Park-lane, was proved in London, on the 4th ult., by the Hon George M. Fortescue, the sole executor. The personalty was sworn under £25,000. Lady Grenville was the daughter of the first Lord Camelford (title extinct), and married, in 1792, the Right Hon. Wyndham Lord Grenville (title also extinct), who died in 1854. Her Ladyship died in June, having executed her will in 1857, bequeathing an annuity of £500 to Mary Phillimore, of Shiplake, daughter of Dr. Phillimore, and to others annuities of £200 and £50, as also an annuity of £50 to her housekeeper. Her freehold estates in Cornwall and Bucks her Ladyship has devised to her executor, the said Hon. G. M. Fortescue, the nephew of her deceased husband, and has appointed him residuary legatee of her personal estate.

The will of William Salt, Esq., banker, Lombard-street, and of Park-square, Regent's Park, formerly of Russell-square, was proved in London by his relict, and the personalty sworn under £30,000. To his wife he has bequeathed an annuity of £600, chargeable upon his landed property, subject to which his several estates in Staffordshire are devised to his four sons in certain proportions fully set forth in the will. He has also left to his wife the residue of the personalty. To each of his four sisters legacies of £500 are bequeathed, as also legacies to his nephews and nieces. To each of the clerks in his banking-house a legacy of £50; to the porter and housekeeper each £20; to the housemaid, £10; and a like legacy of £10 to each of his own servants. To the Stafford Infirmary and the Northern Dispensary, Euston-square, each £200, free of legacy duty.

The will of Henry Merceron, Esq., of Hackney-road, was proved in the London Court, under £140,000 personalty, and probate granted to his relict and his daughter, Elizabeth Merceron, the joint acting executrixes and trustees. The will was made in 1858 and a codicil in 1863. To his relict he has bequeathed a life interest in £30,000, which, upon her decease, will fall into the residue left amongst his three daughters. To his son Joseph he leaves an annuity of £500; and to his son Henry the estates, subject to the said annuity and the wife's interest in the residence. There are several legacies to his relatives and friends and bequests to the following institutions:—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, Christianity Amongst the Jews, Enlargement of Churches, Education in the Principles of the Established Church, Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; the National School, St. John, Bethnal-green, and Blonfield Educational Fund—each £100. To the Bread Charity, Bethnal-green, founded by his late father and Mr. Inman, £200; and a like sum to the eight almshouses in Bow-road founded by Mrs. Bowry; also, to the charity founded by the late Mr. Thomas Parminter in Bethnal-green, £100, the dividends to be given to the widows excluded from the almshouses by reason of the death of their respective husbands who were the occupiers; to each boy in the school founded by the said Mr. Parminter, £1, and to the Master, £10.

The Ducal palace of Altenburg, Saxony, was destroyed by fire a few nights back.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN SEPTEMBER.—Mercury (in Virgo) will be an evening star till the 13th; invisible till the 26th; and then a morning star. On the 10th (at 8h. 22m. p.m.) he is stationary; on the 14th (at 4h. 25m. a.m.) he is in conjunction with Venus; and on the 24th (at 2h. 51m. a.m.) in inferior conjunction with the Sun. Venus (in Leo and Virgo) and Jupiter (in Libra) are evening stars throughout the month. On the 23rd (at 6h. 36m. p.m.) Venus is in conjunction with Saturn. On the 15th, Mars (in Taurus) passes the meridian at 4h. 55m. a.m.; Jupiter sets at 8h. 13m. p.m.; and Saturn (in Virgo) passes the meridian at 1h. 29m. p.m. Uranus (in Taurus) is in quadrature with the Sun on the 22nd at 6h. 15m. a.m. The Moon: New Moon, Sept. 1, at 6h. 8m. a.m.; First Quarter, Sept. 9, at 5h. 57m. a.m.; Full, Sept. 15, at 9h. 9m. p.m.; Last Quarter, Sept. 22, 6h. 54m. p.m.; New, Sept. 30, 10h. 43m. p.m. The constellation Pegasus will be on the meridian at midnight, about the middle of the month.

THE CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF THE MUD OF THE NILE, by Dr. Sheridan Muspratt, as reported by him in the *Chemical News*, discloses the following principal constituents:—Silicic acid, alumina, proto and sesqui oxide of iron, with traces of phosphate of alumina, and organic matter containing ammonia. Dr. Muspratt received the mud from some relatives lately returned from a visit to Egypt.

SODA IN COAL GAS.—We learn from the *Chemical News* that while examining, by the spectrum apparatus, the flame of the gas supplied in Munich, Professor Vogel noticed a pale soda line which was not observed when the gas was passed through sulphuric acid. On examining afterwards the surface of a copper burner which had been in use for a year he detected a considerable proportion of sulphate of soda.

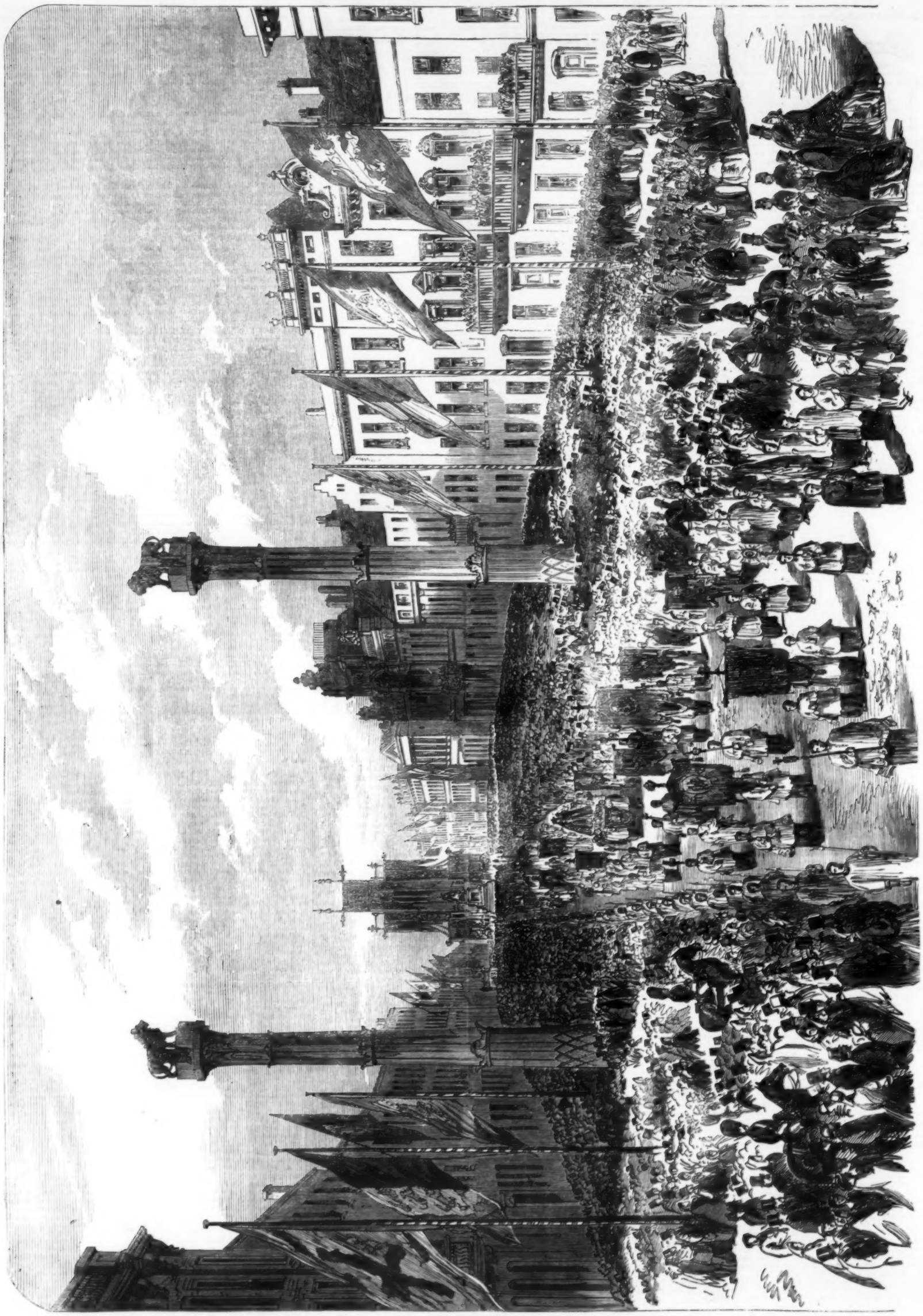
EXTRACTION OF POTASH FROM MARL.—Mr. G. J. Scattergood, in the *Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association*, describes a method for procuring potash from the green sand or marl of New Jersey, which contains among other constituents from ten to twelve per cent of this alkali. The results of the experiments negative the hope of potash ever being economically extracted sufficiently pure for pharmaceutical and commercial use, so as to compete in price with that derived from wood ashes; yet the details are very interesting, since they show the effects of certain agents upon a substance the chemical nature of which is as yet but little known; and the editor of the *Chemical News* has done well in redrinting Mr. Scattergood's letter in No. 246 of his Journal.

GEOLOGY OF SALTPETRE, OR NITRE.—In a paper on the saltpetre works of Tacunga, by M. Boussingault, read at a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Paris, he remarks on the fact that saltpetre is spread throughout nature with astonishing profusion. It is found in rain, snow, hail, dew, fog, and in fresh and salt water. It is engendered in the air and in the earth. Whenever a body is burnt in the atmosphere, the oxidation of nitrogen and the formation of a nitrate generally take place. Nevertheless, if nitre is present everywhere, it is only in very small proportion; and the places in which it is abundantly found are very rare; the only known spot where it attains the proportion of a mineral stratum being the province of Zarapaca, in Peru. Wherever it appears spontaneously the diverse circumstances all denote the intervention of organic matters. Sometimes it covers the earth as an efflorescence, developing like a rapid vegetation. At one time the earth is black and moist; at another white and pulverulent. It is certain that nitre is formed in any medium containing organic matters analagous to the humic principles of the soil. No soil in the world exceeds the banks of the Ganges in fertility; in Spain the nitre beds are corn-fields; and in Ceylon the nitre caverns are covered with woodlands. A dry air and long periods of time without rain are assuredly indispensable to the formation and preservation of nitre; but one essential geological condition is the presence of the detritus of crystalline rocks having feldspar for an element. By means of the potash contained in this mineral, the nitrate of potash is constituted; and, as nitre itself has little affinity for water, efflorescence is the most apparent manifestation of nitrification. The description of Tacunga, and the physical and chemical nature of its soil, amply illustrate and exemplify the foregoing remarks; but for the details we must refer our readers to the *Comptes Rendus*, Vol. 59, No, 5, which also contains a memoir on the formation of nitre, by M. E. Millon.

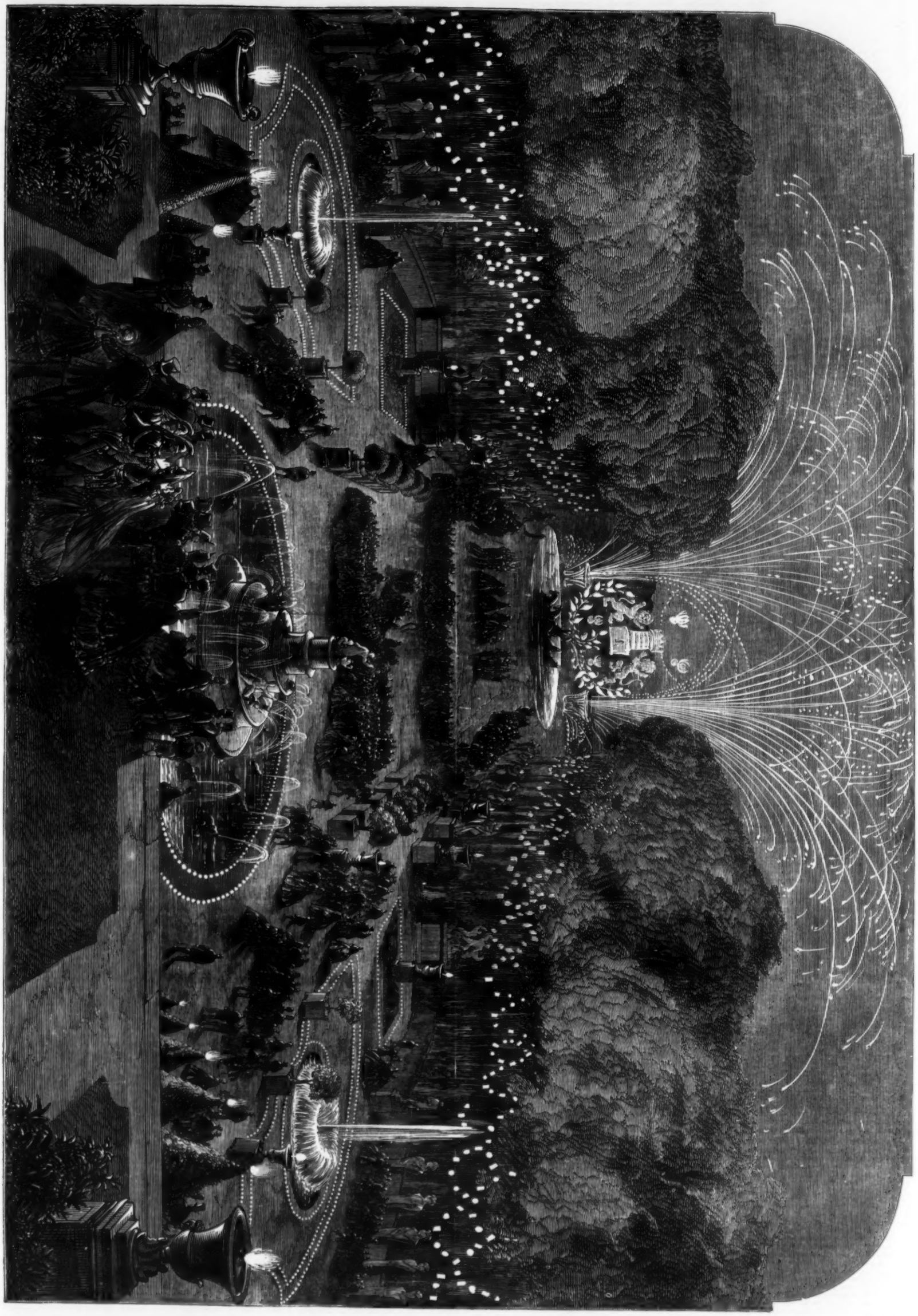
THE DOCTRINE OF THE STABILITY OF THE SOLAR SYSTEM is considered by modern astronomers to be a fact established on the most satisfactory evidence. It is, however, assailed by Professor Gustav Hinrichs, in an elaborate paper inserted in the American *Journal of Science*, No. 109. He considers, in the first place, the effects of resistance, referring to the evidence of it in the case of Encke's comet; and from his calculations deduces the following four laws:—1. That with advancing age the nearest secondary planet approaches its primary; 2, The entire system of orbits becomes closer; 3, The regularity and symmetry disappear more and more; and, 4, That at corresponding ages similar systems must represent the same configuration. He next examines at some length the laws of density and rotation, giving the result in fifteen conclusions. We give the two last:—14. If the laws of attraction are not fully identical with those of repulsion, the created matter would already virtually contain the tangential force upon which the duration of the whole world principally depends. This is simply an instance of "throwing the first cause further back," since the translatory movement no longer needs to be considered as a direct action of the Creator, but as a design embodied and effected through some previous direct act. 15. It is probable that the force lost in resistance is converted into magnetism. "I know that some, like Brewster, will object to these and similar efforts; yet we always feel the more deeply convinced of the glory, and power, and wisdom of the Creator and governor of the universe the more we perceive how simple His means, how grand His design, and how multiform His efforts. Unlike ourselves, the Creator needs no tools, no constant effort for producing His ends. His Almighty 'fiat' created the universe, and His right hand sustains it ever since."

FORMATION OF BLACK-LEAD OR GRAPHITE.—From the reports of Hardinger and others, in a recent number of the *Chemical News*, we select a few particulars on this subject. Iron, after remaining long buried in the earth, finally decomposes, leaving a black, porous, combustible residuum (pure carbon) known as graphite, plumbago, or black-lead. The origin of this subject is much disputed. Graphite is well known to be nearly pure carbon, for it leaves on burning but a very small quantity of ash. Now, if these primitive crystalline rocks are of ignous formation, it is impossible to explain how graphite could coexist with silicates of protoxide of iron without having reduced these salts. Judging merely by what takes place in blast-furnaces, carbon reduces all oxides of iron at a high temperature. It must then, be admitted that granite, gneiss, and diorite did not contain graphite when the mineral elements of these rocks—such as mica, hornblende, and other ferrous silicates—were in a state of fusion. Graphite, then, must have been subsequently introduced into these rocks—but when, and how? Questions such as these are very difficult to answer satisfactorily. The most plausible hypothesis is that graphite has been introduced by the wet way into the crystalline rocks and substituted for one of the mineral components. Thus in the gneiss of Passau (Bavaria) it takes the place of mica. Does graphite, like all carbon, belong to the organic kingdom? It is certain that anthracite, lignite, coal are the result of the slow decomposition of an enormous quantity of vegetables? The impressions found on them often indicate the kind of vegetables, most of them extinct, which have contributed to these carbonaceous formations. Graphite, if not formed in precisely the same way as coal and anthracite, nevertheless bears signs of an organic origin. The formation of nuclei and veins of graphite in crystalline rocks is sufficiently explained by the decomposition of carbonised hydrogen at a high temperature. This gas, disengaged from organic matters and penetrating the fissures of the burning rock, would undergo decomposition into hydrogen and carbon. It is this deposited carbon which forms graphite. If in our laboratories we do not obtain exactly the same product, it must be remembered that Nature has means at her command which escape our researches. We cannot make coal from wood.

SPONTANEOUS GENERATION.—In the *Proceedings of the Royal Society*, No. 65, is inserted an account of the result of twenty experiments relating to this question, performed by Dr. G. W. Child. The substances used were, in ten experiments, milk; and in ten, fragments of meat and water. These were in all cases placed in a bulb of glass about 2½ in. in diameter, and having two narrow and long necks. The experiments were divided into five series of four experiments each. In one series the bulbs were filled with air previously passed through a porcelain tube containing fragments of pumice-stone, and heated to vivid redness in a furnace. In the others they were filled respectively with carbonic acid, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen gases. In each series two experiments were made with milk and two with meat; and each substance was boiled in one case and not boiled in the other. The joints of the apparatus were formed either by means of non-vulcanised caoutchouc tubing, or indiarubber corks previously boiled in a solution of potash; and in every case, at the end of the experiment, the necks of the bulb were sealed by the lamp. The time of boiling such of the substances as were boiled varied from five to twenty minutes, and the boiling took place in the bulbs, and with the stream of gas or air still passing through. The substances were always allowed to cool in the same stream of gas before the bulbs were sealed. The microscopic examination of the contents of the bulbs took place at various times, from three to four months after their inclosure. In every case but one in which the substance had not been boiled low organisms were found apparently irrespective of the kind of gas in which they had to exist. The case in which they were not seen was that of the meat inclosed in a bulb filled with nitrogen. This bulb burst apparently spontaneously, and its being so may be looked upon as a proof that in it also some change had taken place, most likely connected with the development of organic life. Dr. Child concludes by saying that no definite conclusion can be drawn from so limited a range of experiments; but it is worthy of remark that organisms were found here under the precise circumstances in which M. Pasteur states that they cannot and do not exist. The very abnormal conditions under which some of these so called organisms are found would render it doubtful whether bacteriums, vibrios, &c., ought to be considered as independent organisms in any higher sense than are white blood corpuscles, pollen grains, mucus corpuscles, or spermatozoa.



BICENTENARY FESTIVAL OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF ANTWERP: PROCESSION TO THE CATHEDRAL ON MONDAY, AUGUST 22.—SEE PAGE 252.



ILLUMINATION AND FIREWORKS AT VERSAILLES IN HONOUR OF THE KING CONSORT OF SPAIN.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

RECEPTION OF THE KING OF SPAIN AT VERSAILLES.

In our last summary of foreign news we mentioned the ceremonial of the reception of King Francis of Spain at Versailles. Before proceeding with the explanation of our present Illustration it may be worth while to mention that the fête given in the park of Versailles was the fifth since the creation of that wonderful production of Lenôtre, the first having been given in 1664, just two hundred years since. Although the splendour of the fête offered to the King of Spain on the 20th of August was certainly very great, it was generally considered not to have equalled that provided in honour of Queen Victoria's visit to France in 1855, the year of the International Exhibition, and the year also when the *entente cordiale* between the Courts of the Tuileries and St. James was perfectly cloudless. The concourse of foreigners in the "ville silencieuse" was very considerable; as usual, the English element was abundant, but there were also present many Spaniards and Italians of distinction.

We now pass on to the description of the subject of our Engraving:—

ILLUMINATIONS AND FIREWORKS IN THE PARK OF VERSAILLES.

Our view of this beautiful scene is taken from the terrace immediately above the basin of Latona, shown in the foreground. It had been announced that the public would not be admitted to "assist" at the night fête in the park; but this order, which had, in fact, been placarded in different parts of the town, was rescinded by the Emperor, whose reception throughout the afternoon had been of the most enthusiastic description. The illumination of the parterres by coloured lamps was most effective when seen from above, and threw out into bold relief the elegant proportions of the fountains and, indeed, of the park itself, which was, moreover, at times, illuminated simultaneously by Bengal fires and the electric light. Soon after the fireworks commenced, the Empress, accompanied by an escort of Cent Gardes, descended into the park and took up a favourable position in the *tapis vert*, which is shown in our Engraving. From this time to the conclusion of the *feu d'artifice*, the din of bombs, cannon, and explosions never flagged; and the clamour only ceased with the extinction of the bouquet, which was extremely beautiful.

While the *canons d'adieu* were firing, the Empress and her party regained the palace, where a splendid supper was served in the Galerie des Glaces, and terminated the festivities. It was one o'clock in the morning when their Majesties quitted Versailles to return to the more habitable palace of St. Cloud; and soon after the glory of Louis XIV. was restored to its wonted calm, which is not likely soon again to be disturbed in a similar manner.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

8th Hussars: Cornet W. H. Field to be Instructor of Musketry. 14th: Lieut. H. Bradley to be Captain; Cornet F. S. Russell to be Lieutenant; T. A. Henry to be Cornet.

17th Lancers: The Hon. E. L. J. Arundell to be Cornet.

Military Train: Capt. J. Smith to be Captain.

Coldstream Guards: C. J. Alexander to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

19th Foot: Ensign A. W. King to be Lieutenant; Ensign E. Redding and E. B. Burnaby to be Ensigns. 14th: Cadet G. J. Paterson to be Ensign. 15th: Lieut. J. Hely and Ensign H. E. P. Thomas to be Lieutenants; S. A. Dodd to be Ensign. 16th: Ensign A. P. Lingwood and Cadet A. J. Darby to be Ensigns. 17th: Ensign W. Lonsdale to be Lieutenant; J. D. Stewart to be Ensign. 24th: R. R. Corvor to be Ensign. 26th: F. S. Alexander to be Ensign. 31st: Ensign J. S. F. Osborne to be Ensign. 33rd: Lieut. J. H. Campbell to be Captain; Ensign F. Wilmot to be Lieutenant; Ensign W. Everett to be Ensign. 37th: Ensign R. H. Rosser to be Lieutenant; Cadet W. C. Goslin to be Ensign. 39th: Lieut. A. Walker to be Captain; Ensign J. S. Nelson to be Lieutenant. 41st: Cadet T. R. Bate to be Ensign. 46th: Lieut. C. B. C. Speke to be Captain; Ensign A. K. Malcolmson to be Lieutenant; H. H. Newman to be Ensign. 62nd: Ensign W. A. Corbett to be Lieutenant; Cadet H. J. Ferris to be Ensign. 63rd: Lieut. W. G. Graves to be Captain; Ensign M. C. Smith to be Lieutenant; R. C. F. Burton to be Ensign. 69th: Lieut. W. T. H. Ovet to be Captain; Ensign T. Kelly to be Lieutenant; Ensign T. Harris to be Ensign. 77th: Lieut. E. Austin to be Instructor of Musketry. 84th: Ensign W. S. Cookson to be Lieutenant; the Hon. B. M. St. John to be Ensign. 87th: Lieut. C. A. Moore to be Lieutenant. 98th: Quartermaster A. M'Gregor to be Quartermaster. 100th: Lieut. G. U. Prior to be Captain; Ensign G. P. Lowry to be Lieutenant; A. Merritt, to be Ensign. 101st: Lieut. F. D. M. Brown to be Captain; Ensign R. H. A. Quinett to be Lieutenant. 106th: Lieut. F. R. Burnett to be Captain; Ensign A. P. Hancock to be Lieutenant; Ensign W. H. Carbbie to be Ensign. 107th: F. G. F. Moore to be Paymaster; Lieut. M. M'Neill Rind to be Instructor of Musketry.

Rifle Brigade: Lieut. W. H. Deedes to be Captain; Ensign the Hon. C. North to be Lieutenant; Lord G. F. Hamilton to be Ensign.

2nd West India Regiment: T. M. Dolan to be Ensign. 4th: Ensign T. S. Smith to be Lieutenant.

BREVET.—Paymasters J. Nowlan, T. Smith, and Capt. R. J. F. Hickey to have the honorary rank of Major. The following promotions to take place consequent on the death of Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. R. Eustace, on the 7th of August, 1864, and of General Sir J. H. Reynett, on the 9th of August, 1864:—Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. F. Love to be General; Major-Generals H. D. Townshend and T. Wight to be Lieutenant-Generals; Brevet-Cols. J. M. Perceval and H. W. Stisted to be Major-Generals; Majors G. H. Rawes, and F. G. T. Denison to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Capts. C. N. Lovell and C. van N. Pole to be Majors. Lieut.-Cols. W. Drysdale and J. R. Anderson to be Colonels. The undermentioned promotions to take place in her Majesty's Indian military forces, consequent on the death of Lieut.-Gen. H. Ross, on the 24th of June, 1864:—Major-Gen. J. Galmault to be Lieutenant-General; Col. J. Welchman to be Major-General. Lieut.-Col. M. F. Gordon and A. Robertson to be Colonels; Majors K. M'Cullock, A. H. Campbell, and M. R. Nightingale to be Lieutenant-Colonels; Deputy-Inspector W. Thomson to be Inspector-General of Hospitals; Surgeon-Major T. W. Wilson to be Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals.

The death of Admiral Henry Lichfield took place yesterday week, in his seventy-eighth year.

Captain John Fane Charles Hamilton, of the Royal Navy, late in command of her Majesty's ship Esk, would, we learn from the *Gazette*, have been recommended to her Majesty for the distinction of Companion of the Military Division of the Order of the Bath had he survived the operations in which he was engaged in New Zealand.

The *United Service Gazette* states that the Admiralty have decreed that Greenwich Hospital shall no longer labour under the stigma of being a "monastic establishment;" and that, although the pensioners in future to be admitted are to be only helpless men, subjects for the infirmary or sick ward, they are not on that account to be doomed to a state of "single blessedness," but that in their old age they may, if they please, have a helpmeet in a wife. In other words, their Lordships see no reason why a Greenwich pensioner should not please himself in his domestic arrangements as well as other people, and marry.

An Act of Parliament was passed at the close of the late Session to provide "further" sums for fortifications, and it seems that additional money will be required to complete the works on hand and for creating a central arsenal. The Act authorises a sum of £650,000 to be issued out of the Consolidated Fund, for which annuities may be granted, making in the whole £4,500,000, under four enactments. By the Act 23 and 24 Victoria, cap. 109, £2,000,000 were provided; by the 25th and 26th Victoria, cap. 78, £1,200,000; by the 26th and 27th Victoria, cap. 89, £650,000; and by the present Act a similar amount. The total estimated cost of the works is £6,920,000; the sum expended to the 31st of March last, £2,854,268; the amount already voted, £3,850,000; the amount proposed 1864-5, £650,000; and the further amount to complete the undertaking, £2,420,000. By the Act guardians are empowered to subscribe for infants towards advancing the sum to be raised by way of annuities.

The half-yearly inspection of the troops in Portsmouth garrison took place, on Tuesday afternoon, on Southsea-common. They comprised B 9 and K 4 Batteries Royal Horse Artillery, under the command of Major Milliman, from Hilsea; the 20th Cameronians, under the command of Colonel Carey; the first battalion 21st Fusiliers, under the command of Colonel Stuart, C.B.; and the 64th Regiment, under the command of Colonel Soute. The troops took up their position in a line from east to west, a battery of artillery at the extreme right and left, with the infantry in the centre. Major-General Lord W. Paulet, commanding the South-Western District, arrived on the ground at three o'clock, accompanied by Colonel-Commandant Gordon, R.E.; Colonel Commandant Elliott, R.A.; Colonel Shadwell, A.Q.M.G.; Colonel Thackwell, A.A.G.; Town-Major Breton; Captain St. John Paulet, A.D.C., &c. His Lordship was received by a general salute, after which the troops marched past in review order. This was followed by a few field operations and evolutions and a little firing and skirmishing. This military spectacle was a source of great attraction to numerous visitors.

In accordance with regimental orders, the dépôt brigade of Royal Artillery assembled on parade on Monday morning to be present at the promulgation of the sentences upon a non-commissioned officer and eight gunners of the Dépôt and Coast Brigade who had been tried by a district court-martial and found guilty of embezzling or being in unlawful possession of cloth, calico, leather, and other Government property which had been stolen from the Royal military clothing stores, where the prisoners were employed as cutters. The force having been drawn up in the usual form, the prisoners were called forward, and the Adjutant of the brigade announced that the decision of the court-martial had been approved by his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, and the following sentences upon the prisoners had been confirmed—namely, Corporal Pinkerman to be reduced to the ranks, and be imprisoned with hard labour for fifty-six days at Fort Clarence; Gunners Harrison, Hill, and Gibbons to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for 112 days; and Gunners Hooper, Marahata, Lock, Cameron, and Pearce to be imprisoned, with hard labour, for eighty-four days. Gunner Lindsay, in whose possession a quantity of unmanufactured shirts were found, was discharged from custody, the evidence not having been deemed conclusive in his case. The other prisoners were removed under military escort to undergo the punishment awarded, which involves the loss of benefits arising from former service. The articles identified as belonging to Government have been returned into store, but a considerable amount of property has not been recovered.

A brilliant field-day, by the whole of the troops at Aldershott, was held on Wednesday week, under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir J. L. Pennefather, K.C.B., who has just returned from a tour of military inspection on the Continent. The division formed up on the common, near the Royal Pavilion, at ten o'clock, in two lines, facing westward, the Royal Artillery and infantry in line of contiguous columns at quarter distance, and the Royal Horse Artillery and cavalry in line of contiguous columns in close order. The troops having marched past, the Lieutenant-General formed his army in order of battle, with his right upon Eelmoor and his left upon Burns's-plain. The three brigades of infantry advanced in parallel lines of regiments, at wheeling distance, one regiment, in skirmishing order, covering the front of each brigade. The Royal Artillery advanced in line in rear of the skirmishers and the cavalry in line of regiments in rear of the right brigade, with the Royal Horse Artillery on their flanks. The enemy was supposed to occupy a strong position on the west side of the Long Valley, his right resting upon Bickley Copse, his centre upon Long-hill and Cocked-hat Wood, and his left upon Pyestock. Between the contending armies lay the Long Valley and the arid plain to the eastward. The battle was commenced a few minutes before eleven o'clock. The object of the attack appeared to be to turn the left flank of the enemy and drive him from the strong position he had taken up. With this view a simultaneous fire was opened by the whole line of skirmishers, and two batteries, posted on the right, kept up a sharp cannonade. On the recall of the skirmishers, Colonel Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and Major-General Taylor each brought two regiments into action, while Brigadier Budd steadily advanced on the left, still under cover of his skirmishers. The Royal Dragoons now dashed to the front of General Taylor's brigade and charged across the Long Valley by wings, retiring by troops from both flanks. Prince Edward and General Taylor again advanced, and it was now apparent that the Lieutenant-General was bringing the weight of his army to bear on the left and centre of the enemy's position. Prince Edward's, General Taylor's, and Colonel Burr's brigades, the whole of the artillery, and the fine brigade of cavalry under General Hodge, made a combined attack upon these points and gained possession of Long Hill, from which a dozen guns were quickly brought to bear. The left of the enemy having now given way, several brilliant charges were executed by the Royal Dragoons, Greys, and 14th Hussars, in succession, who dashed onward over very difficult ground, clearing all before them. A few changes of position followed, by which the Lieutenant-General brought his army into the form of an obtuse angle, and, thus advancing to the south-west, he drove the enemy in the direction of Crookham; the artillery, posted on every little eminence they could gain, completed his discomfiture, and he fell back upon Beacon-hill, fairly beaten. "Cease firing" was then sounded, and the troops returned to quarters.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The prize-shooting of the thirteenth and fourteenth companies of the 22nd Middlesex (Queen's Westminsters), comprising what is termed the St. Martin's division, came off, on Tuesday, at the Wormwood-scrubbs range. The winners of the first series of prizes were Private Godfrey, Sergeant Pottifer, Private Lowe, Colour-Sergeant Bands, and Private Tracey; of the second series, Sergeant Hunt, Sergeant Tookey, Lieutenant Burton, Private Flower, and Ensign Starkie; and of the third series, Corporal Leck, Private Watson, Sergeant Hooper, and Lieutenant Hunt. The consolation series of prizes were won by Captain Davey, Private Chamberlayne, and Private Gay.

A match between some volunteers in the employ of the Bank of England and of Messrs. Coutts and Co., originating in a challenge by the former, has been held at the range of the 2nd (or South) Middlesex, at Caterham. The prize was a cup, to be presented to the man making the highest score on the winning side. The result was in favour of the volunteers in Messrs. Coutts's bank, their score being 176 marks, against 170. The highest score on the winning side was made by Private Clarke.

The annual competition of the 12th Tower Hamlets (Stoke Newington) took place, at Tottenham, on Friday, the 19th, and Friday, the 26th inst., when the following prizes were competed for—viz., two prizes presented by the commissioned officers. The first, value eight guineas, was won by Sergeant Wortley; the second by Sergeant Rogers. Two prizes presented by the non-commissioned officers were won by Private James Runtz and Lieutenant John Runtz. A challenge cup, value twenty-five guineas, to be held three successive years before becoming the property of the winner, was won by Private James Runtz, closely followed by Lieutenant John Runtz, who scored only one less. The ladies' prizes, value five guineas, three guineas, and two guineas, were won by Lieutenant John Runtz, Sergeant Adams, and Private Kelly. A consolation prize was won by Sergeant Cusworth.

A silver cup, the third presented this season by Captain Rogers to the second and third class shots of the members of the first company of the 20th (North-West) Middlesex has been competed for at the rifle ranges of the regiment at Willesden. The following were the highest scores:—Lance-Corporal Harvey, Private Wilkins, Private J. D. Campbell, and Sergeant Smith; but Lance-Corporal Harvey and Private Wilkins, having won the two silver cups presented by Captain Rogers in the previous competitions, were not eligible to win in this, and the prize was awarded to Private Campbell.

An exceedingly attractive fête in aid of the funds of the 3rd Middlesex Artillery Volunteers was held in the drill-grounds of the 7th Surrey, and was numerously attended. The amusements consisted of an assault of arms, in which some clever swordsmanship was exhibited, athletic sports for volunteers only, for which prizes were offered, a concert, &c. The weather was favourable, and the fête was a success.

Last week the annual prize-shooting of the B and C companies of the Civil Service took place at their ranges, Wimbledon. The following prizes were shot for:—Company prizes: first, Private Elliman; second, Private Gould; third, Private Watkins. Two prizes, presented by Mr. W. H. Ashurst: first, Sergeant Topping; second, Private Rose; Privates Rose and Potter tied for the second prize. In shooting off at 600 yards, Mr. Rose made a centre and Mr. Potter an outer. Two prizes, presented by Mr. F. Hill: Privates Beals and Potter both made 38 marks; they fired off the tie and again tied, but a single shot then decided it, Mr. Beals making an outer and Mr. Potter a ricochet. For a challenge cup, presented by Mr. Edmund Yates (second competition), Privates Watkins and Elliman made equal scores; the tie was won by Mr. Watkins.

The efficient members of the 1st Surrey Corps have competed for their annual prizes on three different occasions during the past month. There were twenty-six prizes, of the aggregate value of £412 5s., involving twenty contests. Of the regimental prizes of £7 7s., £5 5s., and £3 3s., the first was won by Sergeant Puckle, Privates Dix and Macrone being second and third in shooting off ties. In a second series of prizes of similar amount, Private Hewitt was first, Tucker second, and Bicknell third. Of the officers' contribution of £31 10s., divided into five prizes, the winners were Privates Moss, Curtis, Doulton, Bicknell, and French. Ensign Goolden's prize, value £5 5s., for the greatest number of hits in the foregoing three competitions; was won by Private Bicknell. Lady Pollock's prize was taken by Private Twentyman. Quartermaster Harrison Weir's prize of five guineas was won by Private Wheeler. Captain Scratton's prize was won by Private Hewitt. Privates Smith and Wishart tied for the Kennington (No. 2) Company prize, value £10 10s. Mrs. Macdonald's prize, value £10 10s., was taken by Sergeant E. E. Puckle; Captain Phare's prize, value £5 5s., by Private Wishart; cup, value £21, given by Mr. Doulton, M.P., with £7 7s. for second, and £3 3s. for third score, were won respectively by Privates Macrone, C. Waterman, and Hewitt; Dr. Griffith's prize, of £5 5s., for greatest number of hits in last contest, was won by Private Twentyman on shooting off tie with Private Brown; Major Irvine's prize, value £12 12s., was won by Private Wishart; the Brixton (No. 6) Company officers' prizes, value £12 12s., were respectively won by Corporal Langton, Sergeant Bland, and Corporal Wicks. For a challenge claret-jug, value £10 10s., Nos. 4, 6, and 7 Companies competed. It was won by No. 6 Company: Sergeant Chisholme, having made the greatest number of marks, holds the cup on behalf of his company. Lieutenant Puckle's challenge cup, value £10 10s., with bronze medal to winner, was won by Private Macrone. The ladies' challenge cup, value £26 5s., silver medal to winner, was taken by Sergeant Chisholme. The 1st Surrey challenge cup, the gift of Lieutenant-Colonel M'Donald, having been twice taken by Private Bicknell and become his actual property, a new cup was this year presented by the Colonel, and won by private Wishart. The Kennington Company's challenge cup, value £31 10s., was won by Private Macrone, and, having won it twice, it is now his property. General Pollock's challenge cup, value £52 10s., with silver medal, was won by Private H. O. Boteler. There were various other prizes for the best aggregate scores during the meeting, for members who had never won a prize, consolation prizes, &c.

The directors of the London and South-Western Railway have given a prize of £50 to be shot for at the next meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon.

A match has taken place at Brentwood between the Sergeants and Corporals of the 3rd Essex Corps. Five shot on the side of the Sergeants and four on that of the Corporals, an average being taken to represent the score of the absentee. The scores made were as follow:—Sergeants, 144; Corporals, 148. Private Chamberlain has been elected an Ensign of the Colchester corps in the room of Ensign Green, who has been gazetted Lieutenant. The annual prize-shooting of the Colchester corps takes place this week. Among the prizes are two of £10 each, given by Mr. T. J. Miller, M.P., and Mr. P. O. Papillon, M.P., the representatives of the borough. The Ongar challenge cup has again been shot for, and has been won by Private C. Smith, of Ongar. The Chelmsford corps has had a competition for a prize of £5, offered by Mr. J. S. Crabb. The prize was divided into two portions of £3 and £2. Private Aldridge won the first prize and Corporal Meggy the second.

Lieutenant-Colonel Charles H. Smith, the inspecting officer appointed by the War Office to attend at Rye at the recent prize contest of the 1st Administrative Brigade of the Cinque Ports Volunteer Artillery, has addressed a letter to Lieutenant-Colonel Harcourt, Commanding, in which he says:—"The most fastidious artillerist could not have but felt satisfied with the excellent gun practice made by the different gun detachments, although at the time there was a very strong wind blowing from the right. The guns were worked with celerity and regularity."

The annual review and field-day of the first battalion of Kent volunteers, comprising the corps at Woolwich, Charlton, Greenwich, Deptford, Kidbrook, Sydenham, Eltham, Lee, and Lewisham, took place, last Saturday, in the park of Sir Thomas M. Wilson, Bart., Old Charlton. The entire battalion was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thoroid. At the termination of the evolutions, Colonel Luard, the inspecting officer, expressed his entire satisfaction with the present condition of the battalion and its military capabilities, referred to the necessity of a regular attendance at drill, and stated that he should be enabled to present a favourable report to the authorities at the War Department.——The second annual prize-meeting of the fourth battalion of Kent volunteers took place, on Wednesday and Thursday, last week, at the Murston Range, situate about two miles from Sittingbourne. The fourth battalion consists of the fifth, sixth, sixteenth, twenty-fourth, twenty-ninth, and thirty-sixth companies, all of which, with the exception of the sixth, were represented on this occasion. There were four competitions, the value of the prizes being about £78. At the close of the shooting Lieutenant-Colonel Dyke distributed the prizes to the successful competitors.

A very spirited competition took place, on Wednesday week, at the range of the 2nd Hampshire Rifles at Millbrook, near Southampton, for the possession for the ensuing year of the Hampshire and Isle of Wight challenge vase—a gold cup of 100 guineas value. The winner was Lance-Corporal Page of the Cowes corps. The rules require the vase to be won three successive years by any one corps to become its absolute property. It was first shot for in 1862, in which year, and again in 1863, members of the 7th Hampshire (Farnham) Corps were at the top of the score; and on this occasion Sergeant Freemantle, of the same corps, was only one point behind the winner.

The annual shooting-match of the 1st Wiltshire (Salisbury) Rifle Volunteers was held at the range at Laverstock on Wednesday and Thursday, last week. The competition opened with the challenge cup presented to the corps by Sir Alexander Malet, her Majesty's Envoy at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, and won last year by Private William Young. To this was added a prize of twenty guineas. Private Watson made the highest score and took the challenge cup and ten guineas, and Private Bridger the second prize, £5. The Mayor of Salisbury's prize (Mr. John Waters) was won by Sergeant Butler, Private Wells taking the second prize, £3. The next prize, which was given by Mr. Giles Loder, was carried off by Private Perris. The officers' prize was won by Sergeant Kelsey. A consolation cup was given by Sir Alexander Malet for competition among the members of the 1st Wiltshire who had never won a price. It was carried off by Private Simms. Captain Pinkney's prize was taken by Private Cripps.

Last week the rifle-grounds at Over, near Gloucester, were the scene of some spirited competition among the volunteers of Gloucestershire and the neighbouring counties. This was the annual prize-meeting of the Gloucester Rifle Association. About twenty different competitions took place, but the chief interest of the meeting centred in the competition for the Lord Lieutenant's challenge cup, the Countess of Ducie's prizes, and the county match. The shooting opened on the first day with artillery, engineers, militia, and yeomanry prizes. Seven prizes were awarded to artillery, four to engineers, five to militia, and four to yeomanry. For the county match on the second day there were sixty-three entries. The first prize (£12) was won by Private Baker, of Bristol; the second (£8) by Sergeant Bingham, of Bristol. The Countess of Ducie's prizes were limited to pairs of officers, volunteers or militia. The first prize was won by Major Guise and Captain Boutein, of the 2nd Gloucester; and the second prize, to the highest score made by a single officer, was awarded to Lieutenant Stock, of the Bristol Artillery. Four companies entered for the Lord Lieutenant's challenge cup, four men in each company, and the prize was won by the Gloucester City Rifles, who made 193 points. For the Gloucestershire challenge cup ten men from Gloucestershire, Herefordshire, and Worcestershire companies entered, and Herefordshire carried off the cup. The ladies' prizes were carried off by Sergeant Clutterback, 6th Stroud; Lieutenant Purchas, 14th Worcester; Captain Boutein, 2nd Gloucester; and Private Adams, 18th Hereford.

In Dorsetshire a friendly contest took place on Tuesday week between ten members of the Shaftesbury company and a like number of the Blandford corps. The ranges were 200, 400, 500, and 600 yards, five rounds at each. The contest was a close and exciting one, and resulted in a victory for the Blandford men by 16 points only. Their total score was 397, or nearly 40 per man. The Shaftesbury ten scored 381, or an average of 38.

The annual prize-meeting of the Somerset County Rifle Association was held on Tuesday and Wednesday, last week, at Wells. The prizes offered in the various classes amounted to sixty, representing in the aggregate about £130. Besides the money prizes, the programme embraced competitions for the bronze medal of the National Rifle Association and for the Lord Lieutenant's prize, a silver cup, value £10. The number of competitors who entered for the various matches was about 150, and comprised representatives from nearly every corps in the county. The silver cup given by the Lord Lieutenant was fired for by winners in the previous matches, and was won by Sergeant Green, of the 3rd Somerset.

The annual prize-shooting of the Devonport Rifles took place on Monday week at Keyham. There were 107 competitors for the "all-comers" prizes. The first prize of £20 was won by Ensign Tremayne (16th Cornwall), Sergeant-Major Stupart (4th Devon Administrative Battalion) came second, and Sergeant Ralph (2nd Queen's Own Regiment) third. The whole of the prizes in this class were of the value of £62. Sergeant Clemens (3rd Devon) took the best battalion prize. Other prizes, representing a total money value of about £40, were also competed for.

A match has taken place between the Ely and Wisbeach corps, and the Ely side won, having made a score of 395 marks, while their Wisbeach opponents obtained only 327 marks.

In Suffolk, for the fourth time, Sir C. Rowley, of Tendring Hall, has thrown open his grounds for a volunteer fête. The Sudbury, Hadleigh, and Stour Valley companies assembled, mustering in all about 150. The three companies formed a battalion under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Anstruther, assisted by Captain and Adjutant Barnardiston. The volunteers were entertained by Sir C. Rowley at the close of some creditably executed manœuvres.——The annual prize-shooting of the 1st Suffolk Battalion took place at Bury St. Edmunds yesterday week. The following are the names of the winners of the various prizes:—300 yards, first, Corporal Harding, Sudbury; second, Corporal Gill, Eye; third, Private R. Burrell, Bury St. Edmunds. 500 and 600 yards combined:—First, Private Walton Burrell, Bury St. Edmunds; second, Corporal Fisher, Eye; third, Sergeant Norfolk, Bury St. Edmunds.——The prize meeting of the Suffolk County Rifle Association will take place at Bury St. Edmunds on the 8th and 9th inst.

On Monday week the Norwich Administrative Battalion, under the command of Colonel Black, mustered on Tombland, in that city, for the purpose of undergoing inspection by Colonel Ibbetson, Assistant Inspector-General of Volunteers for the Eastern Division. The troops marched to Mousehold Heath, where they were reviewed. Colonel Ibbetson expressed himself pleased with the appearance of the troops, and said he should be able to report to the Horse Guards that the Norwich Battalion was perfectly up in drill.

In Lincolnshire the Boston battery has appointed a "recruiting committee." The Government Inspector has surveyed the carbine-range used by the corps, and has condemned it as dangerous, owing to the recent inclosure of the land. The inspector suggests that the battery should make some arrangement with the local rifle corps for the joint use of their range, and he has ordered that the two 32-pounder guns at the scalp battery, which have been in use during the past two years, should be re-vented prior to being again used.——A competition for prizes has taken place among members of the Spalding corps. In the first class the prizes went to Private J. Taylor, Private D. Cotton, Corporal S. Wallis, and Private W. Sleight; in the second class the prizes went to Privates C. Handley, W. Simms, R. White, B. Lever, and R. Appleby; in the third class the prizes went to Drum-Major Judd, Private J. E. Graves, Corporal Barrow, Private C. Reynolds, and Private Watkin.——Upwards of fifty recruits belonging to the 1st Lincolnshire Corps, having completed their drill, have been posted to their respective companies. On Saturday the recruits assembled on the south common, Lincoln, for the second period of class-firing.——A match has taken place between Lieutenant Somerley and Private Marsden, on the one side, and Sergeant Mason and Lance-Corporal Waite on the other. These gentlemen are reputed the four best shots in the Louth corps. Lieutenant Somerley and Private Marsden made 112 marks, and Sergeant Mason and Lance-Corporal Waite 115 marks.——The Barton corps has been entertained at Barrow Hall, the residence of Mr. G. C. Uppleby, the Captain of the corps.——A silver cup, value ten guineas, given by Mr. Mason, the ex-Mayor of Louth, which was won two years in succession by the rifle corps in competition with the artillery corps, was competed for on Monday week by eighteen first-class shots of the rifles for final possession. Lance-Corporal Brady won the cup. After the contest a section of eleven files were put through the file and volley firing practices.

The 27th Lancashire, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Gray, M.P., were inspected at Bolton on Saturday week by Major Baynes, of her Majesty's 8th (King's) Regiment. The battalion mustered nearly 700 strong. They were put through a variety of manœuvres by the commanding officer, after which Major Baynes made a brief address, in which he complimented both officers and men.——A match came off on the Southport range, on Saturday, between the Bury and Wigan and the St. Helens battalions, twenty men each side. The St. Helens corps won by 30 marks, making a total of 691 against 661 by their opponents.——Last Saturday the effective members of No. 7 Company of the 1st Manchester competed for a number of money prizes given annually by the officers. The money was divided into seven prizes, which were won by the following gentlemen in the order named:—Privates John Shaw, Andrew Walker, John Murray, Jonathan Murray, John Bridge, Thomas Chadwick, and J. H. Hammond.

The Leeds Engineer Volunteers underwent their annual inspection on Saturday last, by Lieutenant-Colonel Harman, and the number of rank and file assembled on the occasion was 750—the largest muster of a single corps, as stated by the inspecting officer, which had ever taken place in Yorkshire. Lieutenant-Colonel Child was the commanding officer, and was assisted by Major Smith, a veteran who held rank in the old volunteer force more than fifty years ago. In marching to the field where the inspection had to take place the River Aire had to be crossed, and this was effected by means

of a pontoon-bridge which had been constructed by a party of the engineers. After the passage across, the bridge was expertly destroyed, so as to cut off the pursuit of an imaginary enemy. On the field the corps were put through an elaborate series of evolutions and exercises, in the presence of 10,000 spectators. The inspecting officer said he should make a most satisfactory report to the Secretary for War.——The Howdenshire company met on Tuesday to compete for a handsome silver cup given by Captain Clark, to be won twice to give actual possession. Private Hawke (although a high wind prevailed) scored 24, and was thereby the winner for this year.——The 18th West York held a fifth and final competition for the challenge cup, presented by Major Waterhouse, M.P.; the cup to be won three times in five competitions, or to pass to the highest scorer. Private Ruther was the winner for the day. No member having won the cup more than twice, Dr. Simpson having done that, the ownership reverted to the highest scorer during the five competitions, which also proved to be Dr. Simpson.——The Hull Volunteer Artillery competed with a 32-pounder gun for the prizes offered by Colonel Inglefield, R.A. The winners were Corporal Hall first, Sergeant Fulja second, Gunner Dewison third, and Major Sprat fourth. In another contest the target was smashed up by one of Sergeant-Major Pixton's shots. The winner of the last contest also hit the target. The result was — Brigade Sergeant-Major Pixton first, Corporal Hall second, Sergeant-Major Murray third. The firing was very satisfactory.

The fourth annual competition for the prizes offered by and under the auspices of the Cumberland and Westmorland Rifle Association took place at the Cummersdale range, Carlisle, on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, last week. The first contest on the programme was for the cup (value 50 guineas) given by the Lord Lieutenant of the county, to be shot for by Cumberland and Westmorland volunteers. The cup becomes the property of the volunteer who wins it two years, not necessarily in succession, and each winner is entitled to have his name engraved upon it, and receives £10. In 1862 it was won by a member of the Carlisle Artillery Corps; in 1863 by one of the Carlisle Rifle Volunteers; and this year it has been won by Sergeant Banks, of the 10th Cumberland (Egremont), who tied Private Willman, of the 4th Westmorland, at thirty, and on shooting off became the winner. The next prize, £50, was open to all comers, with long Enfields. The highest scores were made by Private T. Biddell, Brampton, £12; Corporal G. Baty, Carlisle, £10; Private J. Halsall, Wigan, £8; Private T. C. Dawson, Halifax, £5; Major Spedding, Keswick, £5; Private Kitchen, Whitehaven, £3; Private Forster, Whitehaven, £3; Private Hastings, Workington, £2; Colour-Sergeant Fearon, Whitehaven, £2. A prize, open to the Associated Companies of Artillery Volunteers, was won by Gunner Bone, Maryport. A prize, open to associated members of rifle volunteers, was won by Corporal Robley, Egremont. The Cumberland Brigade challenge cup, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Salkeld, to be won twice before it becomes the permanent property of the holder, was this year won by the Maryport battery for the second time, and thus the trophy, valued at £50, becomes their own. A prize of £25, open to all volunteers, was divided as follows:—Lieutenant Dalton, Wigton, £6; Sergeant Marriott, Halifax, £5; Private Grey, Egremont, £4; Colour-Sergeant Fearon, Whitehaven, £3; Sergeant Brownrigg, 4th Westmorland, £2; Sergeant Hartness, Whitehaven, Private Dawson, Halifax, £1 each. The last competition was for the Cumberland Battalion challenge cup, to be competed for by five representatives from each company. The cup was won by the Cockermouth volunteers; the Carlisle first company, who won it last year, and would have earned absolute possession of the trophy if they had repeated the victory this year, being second.

TRIAL OF RIFLES FOR NEXT YEAR.

The following conditions for competitive trial of rifles for 1865 have just been issued by the Council of the National Rifle Association:—

1. The annual competitive trial of rifles shall take place at Woolwich, commencing at eleven o'clock, a.m., on the 22nd of November next.

2. Each competitor shall furnish six complete rifles of precisely similar description.

3. The conditions as to bore, weight, pull of trigger, stocks, sights, shall be as follow:—A. Bore: minimum, ·451. B. Weight: maximum, 10lb. The barrels and stocks not to be weighed separately. C. Pull of Trigger: minimum, 6 lb. D. Stocks: half-stocked. All the barrels of any one set of rifles may be fired from the same stock. E. Sights: Regulation Enfield, but so arranged as to admit of any other sights being subsequently fitted to the rifles.

4. Any person intending to compete shall, on or before the 22nd of October next, pay an entrance fee of £10, and shall at the same time sign a letter to the secretary accepting the conditions of competition as here laid down. Each competitor may enter more than one description of rifle, subject to these regulations and to the payment of an additional entrance fee of £10 for each additional set of rifles.

5. The rifles shall be delivered at the office of the association before eleven o'clock a.m. on the 21st of November, and shall be tested and examined between the hours of twelve and five p.m. on that day, in presence of the council, by the superintendent of the Royal Small-Arms Factory. The rifles delivered by any competitor will not be accepted without the certificate of such superintendent that the conditions Nos. 2 and 3 have been complied with by such competitor.

6. Each competitor shall, previous to the trial, fill up and sign a paper, stating the particulars of his rifle and ammunition, and the price of the rifle, which shall in no case exceed £20. The charge and ammunition used by the competitor at the trial shall be the same in all respects as stated by him in such paper.

7. Three rifles of each set shall be taken indiscriminately for trial, and these shall be numbered from 1 to 3. The rifles shall be tried in the order in which they are numbered.

8. The order of shooting shall be determined by lot, to be drawn by the secretary not less than fifteen days previous to the 22nd of November. A letter will be assigned accordingly to each competitor for each set of rifles delivered by him. Notice will be given to each competitor of the letter drawn for him.

9. Letter A, rifle No. 1, shall commence the trial; letter B, rifle No. 1, will then be taken, and so on in succession; and after the rifles No. 1 have been fired, then rifles No. 2 will be fired, commencing with letter A. The firing shall be continued from day to day with the letter and number next in order after the rifle last fired on the previous day.

10. The rifles shall be fired from fixed mechanical rests. Government rests shall be assigned by lot to competitors who do not bring their own.*

11. Each competitor shall be responsible for the adjustment, fitting, and general condition of the rest used by him during the trial. Each competitor shall either be present to fire his rifles or shall appoint a representative to do so.

12. The distance fired at shall be 1000 yards. Eight trial-shots shall be allowed for each rifle before the thirty competitive shots are fired. Thirty competitive shots shall be fired consecutively from each rifle.

13. No cleaning out during the thirty competitive shots shall be allowed.

14. The diagrams giving the mean radial deviation, and taken as at the School of Musketry, at Hythe, shall decide the figure of merit of the rifles.

15. The description of rifle that gives the best figure of merit shall be selected as the one with which the Queen's prize, second stage, shall be competed for at the ensuing prize-meeting of the association.

16. Mechanically fitting loading-rods may be used.

17. Competitors may use the clinometer to take the angle of elevation, which shall be recorded by an officer appointed for that purpose. The clinometer may also be used to readjust the angle of elevation during trial, but only in presence of this officer, and with the sanction of a member of the council, or some person appointed by the council.

18. No telescope shall be used by competitors or spectators after the trial shots.

19. Competitors shall either be present themselves or appoint some one to be present at the target when the diagrams are taken off. They or their representatives shall sign the diagram, which shall also be countersigned by the secretary or by some person appointed by the council.

20. The secretary shall select one of the three successful rifles to be kept by the council as a pattern arm.

21. The successful competitor shall be required to supply to the association, by the 1st of May, 1865, sixty rifles, which shall in every respect be similar to the pattern arm, and the price of which shall not exceed a stated sum. The sixty rifles, when supplied, shall be submitted to the council, and such an examination of them will be instituted by the superintendent of the Royal Small-Arms Factory as will satisfy the council of the perfect soundness of the rifles and of their conformity with the pattern arm. Every rifle which he shall certify to be not made in accordance with the pattern arm shall be rejected, and the competitors shall supply another rifle in lieu thereof, which shall be submitted to examination in like manner.

22. The successful competitor shall supply at a fair price such quantity of ammunition of the same quality and kind as used by him at the Woolwich competition for the sighting of the rifles previous to the Wimbledon meeting, and for the use of the competitors in the second stage of the Queen's prize.

23. Subject to the above regulations, the competition will be conducted under the direction of the council, or their officer appointed for the purpose, whose decision is in all cases to be final.—By order,

E. ST. JOHN-MILDMAY, Secretary.

* Facilities will be afforded by the Superintendent of the Royal Laboratory at Woolwich for competitors to fit their slide bars to the rests any time previous to the trial.

The *Straits' Times* reports the seizure of an English vessel by Chinese pirates, the murder of her officers, and her being set on fire. Some of the crew were picked up by another vessel. It is added that many ships which are never heard of, and are supposed to have foundered at sea, may probably have perished in this most terrible manner.

A notice from the General Post Office states that arrangements have been made with the French Post Office by which, on the 8th inst. and thenceforward, letters and printed papers may be forwarded to Mauritius by the French line of mail-packets at the same rates of postage as are chargeable on letters and printed papers sent viâ Marseilles for conveyance by British packet. Letters, &c., intended to be forwarded by these packets must be specially addressed, "By French mail-packet from Marseilles." The French packets leave Marseilles on the 9th of each month for Alexandria. Letters, &c., must be posted in or reach London at the latest in time for the day-mail to France on the 8th of each month.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

G.S.—It may have been ascribed to La Bourbonnais, but it was certainly won by M'Donnell; your criticism was evidently, therefore, the result of prejudice or prepossession.

ALFYN.—You should apply to the publisher; there appears to be some unnecessary delay in the delivery of your paper.

BELISPARTE.—Too obvious.

NEREUS.—It shall be submitted to the examiners once more; but, we fear, they must be as weary of it as you can be.

G.D., Batavier.—Very acceptable at all times. They are now under examination, and shall be reported on forthwith.

G.C.—Simply by "3. Q to R 6th. Mate."

I.T.E.—No; it has not been overlooked. A notice was written some weeks since, but we have never had space for its publication.

C. B., of Birmingham.—The solutions shall be given when we have space for them.

H. T. P.—It admits, unfortunately, of an easy mate in *three* moves. If this flaw can be stopped, the position will be both pretty and instructive. The solution we speak of begins with White playing 1. *R to K Kt 8th.*

FERNANDO.—The second edition of Mr. Wormald's treatise on the Chess openings has not yet appeared.

R., of Chipperfield.—In the first place, White had no right to castle under the circumstances, the law on the misplacement of men being that:—"If at any time in the course of a game it is found that the men were not properly placed, or that one or more of them were omitted at the beginning, the game in question must be annulled."—"Chess Praxis," p. 17, Rule 2. In the second place, he castled incorrectly.

A SPANISH AMATEUR.—There is evidently some mistake in your description of No. 3, which gives a White Pawn and a Black Rook on Black's Q B's 2nd square. You probably intend the white Pawn to be at *Q Kt 7th* and not at Q B7th. In that case, however, White can mate in *two* moves by playing Q to Q 6th. We have found a diagram much less likely to lead to error than a written description, but the surest plan is to give both.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1669 by D. C. L., A. F., Conrad, P. P., Jacobus, Try-again, Sigma, Phillis, M. A., Ernest, B. A., Lionel, A. Z., 1864, Adelphi; S. P. Q. R., of Bruges; A Swiss, W. G. C., F. H., Percy, Chamber Rook, H. T. C., Mrs. Boffin, Derwent, John, Civis, Mary Dolly V., Dr. Foulé, A. D. K., Nereus; F. R., of Merton; R. D. T.; R. S., Malines; Lionel, Cherry-pie; I. H. F., of Huddersfield; Bath Archer, Simple Simon, Lovel, V. P., Medicus; H. Felbig, Bath; M. H. Moorhouse, Burgh, D. L., Aunt Sally, Box and Cox, H. S. W., F. C. S., W. P. W., Hermes, Theta, L. B., Miles, Q. E. D., Etonensis, C. A. G., R. E. N., T. E. P., F. F., Peregrine; Knight; De C., of Malo; Quidnunc, Beta, Charley, M. d S., Vernon, Barus, C. M., Delta, Athos, T. C. D., C. G. W., Felix, Leo, L. D. E., E. H. N., Stanley, W. Daly, Esmond; S. de R., of Seville; Marian, Boston Stump, Pip, Tranio, are correct. All others are wrong.

*** The majority of the replies to correspondents are deferred from want of room.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1670.

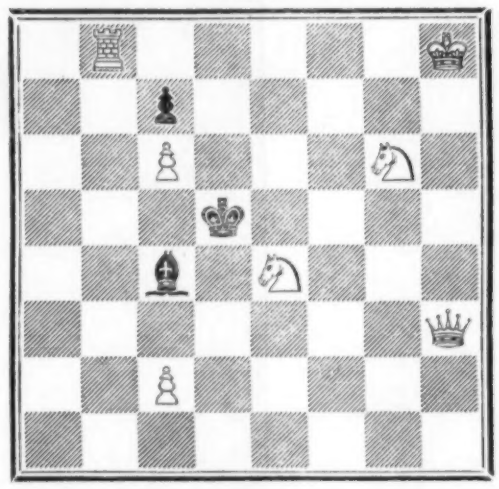
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 5th	P to Q B 5th or (a)	2. Q to K B 8th	Any move
1.	(a) P to K Kt 6th	3. Q or R mates.	

2. Q to K B 3rd, and mate next move.

PROBLEM No. 1671.

By Mr. H. ENGLEHARDT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

The following Game is another illustration of the defence to which several of our last *parties* have been devoted. It was played between Mr. L. PAULSEN and Mr. SCHURIG.—(*Allgaier-Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	17. B to K 2nd	P to K B 5th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P	18. B to K B 3rd	B to K B 4th
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th	19. Kt to Q R 3rd	Kt to Q 2nd
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th	20. Q R to K sq	P to Q B 4th
5. Kt to K 5th	*B to K Kt 2nd*	21. Q R to K 2nd	P takes P
6. Kt takes Kt P	P to Q 4th	22. P takes P	Kt to K B 3rd
7. Kt to K B 2nd		23. B takes Kt	R takes B

(We have not yet investigated the variation upon which this game turns sufficiently to speak with confidence, but we may say that this move of the Kt seems to us inferior to playing P to K 5th, or P to Q B 3rd.)

7.	Kt to K 2nd	24. Kt to Q Kt 5th	Q R to K B sq
8. P to Q 3rd	Castles	25. Kt to Q B 3rd	R to Q B 3rd
9. P to Q B 3rd	P to K B 4th	26. Kt to Q Kt 4th	R to Q B 8th
10. P to K 5th	K B takes K P	27. Kt to Q B 2nd	B takes Q P
11. P to Q 4th	B to K Kt 2nd	28. Kt takes B	R takes Kt (ch)

(Had he moved the Bishop to Q 3rd, with the view of preserving the Gambit Pawn, White would have answered with Q to K B 3rd, &c.)

12. Q B takes P	Kt to K Kt 3rd	29. K to Q B sq	R to Q 6th
13. B to K Kt 5th	Q to Q 3rd	30. K R to K sq	R to K 6th
14. Kt to Q 3rd	Q to K Kt 6th (ch)	31. R takes R	
15. K to Q 2nd	P to K R 3rd		
16. Q to K R 5th	K to R 2nd		

(If he had taken the Q Pawn the following would have been the resulting moves:—

31. Kt takes Q P	Q takes R (ch)	
32. R takes Q	R takes R (ch)	
33. K to Q 2nd	R to K 4th	

and Black wins.)

		31.	P takes R
		32. R takes P	P to Q 5th
		33. Kt to K 4th	Q to Q B 2nd (ch)
		34. K to Q sq	P takes R

and White resigned.

CHESS IN NEW YORK.

Game, in a Handicap Tourney, played between Captain MACKENZIE and Mr. COLE, Mr. M. giving his adversary the first move.—(*Petroff's Defence.*)

BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. C.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	(Q to K Kt 2nd looks preferable.)	
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	13.	Kt to Q 2nd
3. B to Q B 4th	Kt takes K P	14. B takes Q P	Kt takes Kt
4. P to Q 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	15. P takes Kt	B takes K Kt P
5. Kt takes K P	P to Q 4th	(The prudence of this is very questionable. We should now take Black's game for choice.)	
6. Q to K 2nd	B to K 2nd	16. Q to K R 5th	B takes Q B
7. B to Q Kt 3rd	Castles	17. B tks K B P (ch)	K to R sq
8. Castles	P to Q B 4th	18. Q R takes B	B to K 3rd
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. B to K Kt 6th	
10. P to K B 4th	B to K B 4th	(He should rather have exchanged the Bishops.)	
11. P to K Kt 4th		19.	B to K Kt sq
(This is one of those moves likely to afford the spectators more satisfaction than the player who ventures them. A dash of the kind imparts vivacity to the opening, and often opens up a brilliant attack; but these are dearly purchased when, as in the present instance, they leave the aggressor's King too much exposed.)		20. Kt to K 4th	Q to K 2nd
		21. Kt to K Kt 5th	Kt to K 7th (ch)
		(A clever retort.)	
11.	B to Q B sq	22. K to Kt 2nd	P to K R 3rd
12. P to K Kt 5th	Kt to Q 5th	23. Kt to K 4th	Kt to K B 5th (ch)
(Black would have done better, perhaps, if he had taken this Kt off before advancing his K Kt Pawn.)		24. R takes Kt	R takes R
13. Q to Q sq		25. P to Q B 3rd	R to K R 5th
		26. Q to K 2nd	Q to K 3rd,

and wins.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1413.—By MATEO DE ZAMORA.

White: K at K B 3rd, Q at Q B 2nd, B at Q Kt 8th, Kts at K Kt 4th and Q 7th, P at K 4th.

Black: K at Q 8th, Rs at K R 5th and Q R sq, B at K R 7th, Kts at K B sq and Q B 3rd; Ps at K R 6th, Q Kt 2nd, and Q R 3rd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1414.—By Mr. MENENDEZ.

White: K at Q B 6th, Q at K Kt 8th, B at K sq, Kts at Q 6th and Q Kt 2nd.

Black: K at Q 5th, R at Q B 8th, B at Q R 8th, Kt at K Kt 4th, P at Q B 5th.

White, playing first, to mate in three moves.

The Queen approves of M. Dauzat Dembarrère as Consul at Gibraltar, and of M. Ernest Héritte as Consul at the Cape of Good Hope, for the Emperor of the French.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

To the proposed restoration of the fine Norman church of St. Bartholomew the Great, in West Smithfield, we have more than once referred in full confidence of its success. The church was founded seven and a half centuries since, but its solidity is unimpaired; so that the work of restoration will be not so much the repair of the fabric as the removal of the rubbish by which its stateliness has been obscured for centuries. Here saddening instances of desecration have been traced. Mr. Parker tells us that "the very curious and early groined stone vaults which have saved the aisles of the church, are actually made to carry part of the houses adjoining, and the fine old triforium gallery has been entirely destroyed, or applied to secular purposes. Part of it, over the north aisle, is a school-room! another portion, at the east end, now forms part of a fringe manufactory, built on the site of the Ladye Chapel, and which extends quite over the eastern aisle and the apse, and over part of the south aisle. The walls of the early Norman transepts, and part of the cloisters, were standing within the last thirty years." It is grievous to think how large a sum must be expended in consequence of these malversations of our own time. Mr. Archer, in the fifth and sixth parts of his able "Vestiges of Old London," 1851, gives some details of his exploration of these venerable remains, which may be read with advantage in connection with the proposed restoration. Mr. Archer has also engraved the west gate of the Priory and that portion of it which is now the "Coach and Horses" public-house, at the entrance to Bartholomew-close. His accounts of the appurtenances of the monastery are very interesting, especially that of the kitchen, now a dwelling-house, from which a subterranean passage communicated with the church. Mr. Archer identified the mulberry-garden from an old plan, and the decayed stump of a celebrated mulberry-tree was grubbed up just before his first exploratory visit in 1842. We are glad to see that, notwithstanding the above encroachments, the opening and reconstruction of the ancient Norman apse is quite practicable. Hereafter, the conservation of our ancient monuments and remains will be intrusted to a committee appointed by the Royal Institute of British Architects, who will henceforth prevent such desecration as that at St. Bartholomew's. The restoration will be a labour of large cost; it will be under the direction of a committee, of whom Mr. Tite, M.P., Mr. Beresford Hope, Mr. Hardwick, R.A., Mr. Butterworth, and Mr. Deputy Lott, are members, with the advantage of whose guidance the work will, doubtless, be legitimately executed. Among the notabilia of the church is the baptism here of William Hogarth, Nov. 28, 1697, who, it is believed, was born in Ship-court, on the west side of the Old Bailey, three doors from Ludgate-hill, in the parish of St. Martin. Hogarth's own entry merely states that he was "born in the city of London;" four years since there was no trace in Ship-court of any house of sufficient age to have been the abode of Hogarth's father. We have nearly arrived at the centenary of Hogarth's death, which took place on Oct. 26, 1764; it has been suggested that the year should be commemorated by an exhibition of the works of our "great painter of mankind;" but we are within two months of the date, and the idea has not been taken up.

Our old acquaintance "the great bed of Ware," has lately turned up to take its chance with Cincinnatus and Agricultural Meetings, those favourite adjuncts to the dulness of the autumnal vacation. It has recently been sold. The history of the "bed" is an uneasy one. There may have been a "great bed of Ware" long before the time of Shakspeare, who refers to it by way of comparison. To suit tradition, the date 1463 has been painted on the back; but *the style of the carving is Elizabethan*, a century later, at least. Again, it is placed at three inns—the Crown, the Bull, and Saracen's Head, at Ware, each of which may have had its "great bed." This is a case for Wardour-street warranty.

Carving is a "cut and come again" subject: therefore we may refer to the circumstance of Mr. Morris Charles Jones, of Gungrog, near Welshpool, in North Wales, having lately purchased, for £72 10s. 3d., an "oak-clad room," carved by Grinling Gibbons, and conveyed from Cheapside to Gungrog. This room was the principal apartment of the house of Sir Edward Waldo, immediately opposite Bow Church, and in recent times, No. 108, Cheapside, and stated, in a pamphlet by Mr. Jones, "to have been visited by six reigning sovereigns, from Charles II. to George III., on the occasion of civic festivities and for the purpose of visiting the Lord Mayor's Show." A contemporary (the *Builder*) doubts whether this room can be the work of Gibbons; if genuine, it is a rare treasure, cheaply gained. As to the Royal receptions, there is a similar story told of Mr. David Barclay, the last-surviving son of Robert Barclay, of Uric, receiving at his house, in Cheapside, Georges I., II., and III., when, at their accession, they visited the City; and from Barclay's windows, on Lord Mayor's Day, they witnessed the procession previous to their Majesties dining with the citizens at Guildhall.

We have received two communications respecting the note of an accredited correspondent on early Wedgwood ware, which appeared in our Column for Aug. 20. The piece therein referred to, dated 1712, could not, of course, have been the work of the celebrated Josiah Wedgwood, but may have been the work of his father, who, with some other members of his family, were engaged in the manufacture of pottery; indeed, our correspondent states that upon Sir George Wombell's estate, "old Wedgwood made pots," and to him our own observation should have more precisely referred.

Among the autograph letters in the collection of the late Miss Southey, disposed of last week, was a letter from Sir Walter Scott to Southey referring to his (Scott's) retirement from the Bar, which he "always thought to be an irksome and even hateful profession." A curious letter from Clarkson, dated Playford Hall, Nov. 25, 1834, refers thus to the forthcoming biography of Wilberforce, by his son:—

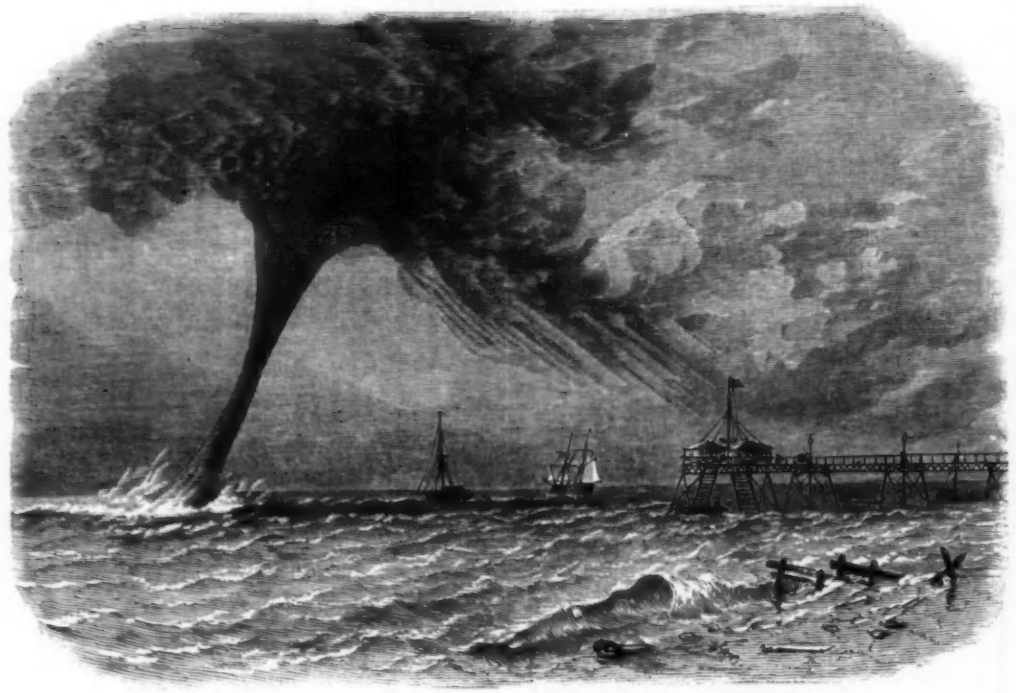
He was, I suppose, greatly surprised and hurt to find that the great labour of the abolition had fallen upon me, and therefore that he had less to tell of his father than he imagined, supposing, but falsely supposing, that his father had done everything in that great question. He had imagined, again, that his father was the author of the inquiry concerning the poor slaves, and that he had moved in it before me, if not that he had employed me in aiding him, it could not, then, but put him to pain to find that I was the first person who gave birth to the inquiry, and that I first suggested it to his father, and not his father to me.

A remarkable discovery of remains, pronounced to be "unmistakably ancient British," has just been made at Dorchester. Part of the Roman embankment at the east end of the South Walks having been recently levelled, in the centre, says the report, the outline of an ancient British barrow was disclosed, of elegant bell-shape, and this only 2 ft. from a second. These were evidently long anterior to the Roman embankment, which covered the apex of both to the depth of 2 ft. or 3 ft. Under the floor of one an urn and some ashes were found; and in the sides several skeletons, buried apparently in haste, sometimes singly and sometimes two and three together. The skulls have been pronounced undoubtedly ancient British.

In Yorkshire sacrilegious hands have been disturbing deposits as old as "the dust of Alexander." In the fields about Settrington Beacon, upon the north-western spur of The Wolds, are several mounds which are regarded as of the British era. A ruthless farmer recently set about demolishing one of the large low mounds, already reduced in height, the surface-soil presenting a more than usual collection of chalk-flints. The labourers made a considerable excavation into the very heart of the tumulus, the contents of which, except a quantity of human bones, were forthwith carted away. It seems that the workmen were struck with finding these bones, and, the circumstances reaching Malton, a lover of antiquities came over to make inquiries on the spot. A foot or two below the crown of the mound the men met with a walled chamber, which contained a large urn, holding a quantity of ashes and, the account states, a handful of whitish fatty substance. The urn was broken, but a fragment shows it to have been of unbaked clay; and the mixture of ashes and bones shows the tumulus to have been used for burials by cremation and otherwise. A surgeon has made out from the bones the greater part of the skeleton of a man, who must have stood over six feet high in life. A further examination of the tumulus is promised. At Malton, which is supposed to have been one of the oldest Brigantian fortified towns in this part of Britain, some remains of a later age have been found. During recent excavations for drainage works, the workmen have cut across the two moats which formerly defended the Norman walls of the town, just outside the western gate.

GRAND FESTIVALS OF THE MUNICIPALITY AND ROYAL ACADEMY OF ANTWERP.

We have engraved, from sketches by our Special Artist, three Illustrations of the splendid festivals which took place at Antwerp during the week before last. The annual *Kermesse*, or festival of the patron saint of the municipality, an occasion which is always celebrated with much pomp in each of the Belgian cities, was combined in this instance with the two-hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Antwerp Royal Academy of Arts, and with the jubilee, or fiftieth yearly meeting, of the Royal Society of Harmony; besides which, an exhibition of the works of living artists was opened by the Royal Society for the Encouragement of Art; and the Agricultural Society of the northern provinces of Belgium held a cattle show. Our large Engraving (on page 248) represents the procession to the Cathedral of Notre Dame, where a religious thanksgiving service, or Te Deum, was solemnly performed on the first day of the festival. This view was taken on the Place de Meir, which had been decorated for the occasion, after a design by M. Fischer, with two columns of crimson and gold, each surmounted by the Belgian lion, ornamented at the base and capital with gilt palm-leaves and encircled with coronets. A variety of flags and banners were ranged at intervals along the sides of the street. Looking down this vista towards the superb canopy of the high altar, and to the statue of Teniers with the effigies of the other founders of the Antwerp Academy seated in a semicircle around him, the effect was very imposing. A few hours later the inauguration of M. Van Arendonck's allegorical statue, or rather his group of sculpture, on the Grande Place, produced another interesting scene, which forms the subject of one of our Illustrations. It was in 1664 that one of the greatest of Flemish painters, David Teniers the younger, obtained from the Royal Government a charter for the establishment of the Antwerp Academy, which has succeeded to the functions of the ancient Guild of Saint Luke, formerly renowned as a corporation and school of artists. The bicentenary festival of 1864 was, therefore, appropriately chosen for a public commemoration of the fame of Teniers in connection with the history of his native town. The Governor, the Burgomaster, the members of the Municipal Corporation, and deputations from the principal colleges, and from the artistic, literary, and scientific societies of Antwerp, were present. The work of M. Van Arendonck, consisting of a female figure, which stands for the city of Antwerp, placing a crown upon the bust of Teniers, was then uncovered amidst the applause of the assembled company. We cannot find space to describe, or even to enumerate, all the ceremonies, shows, and entertainments which filled up the remaining days of this festival. The most important, perhaps, was a fair, "in the fashion of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries," held amidst the ruins of the old Bourse of Antwerp, destroyed by fire a few years ago. The chief architectural features of that building had been restored, provisionally, by M. Looymans, so far as to reproduce the effect of its interior when occupied by the stalls of the tradesmen, with a crowd of purchasers or spectators on the floor. We must, however, refer to our Illustration of this busy and animated scene.



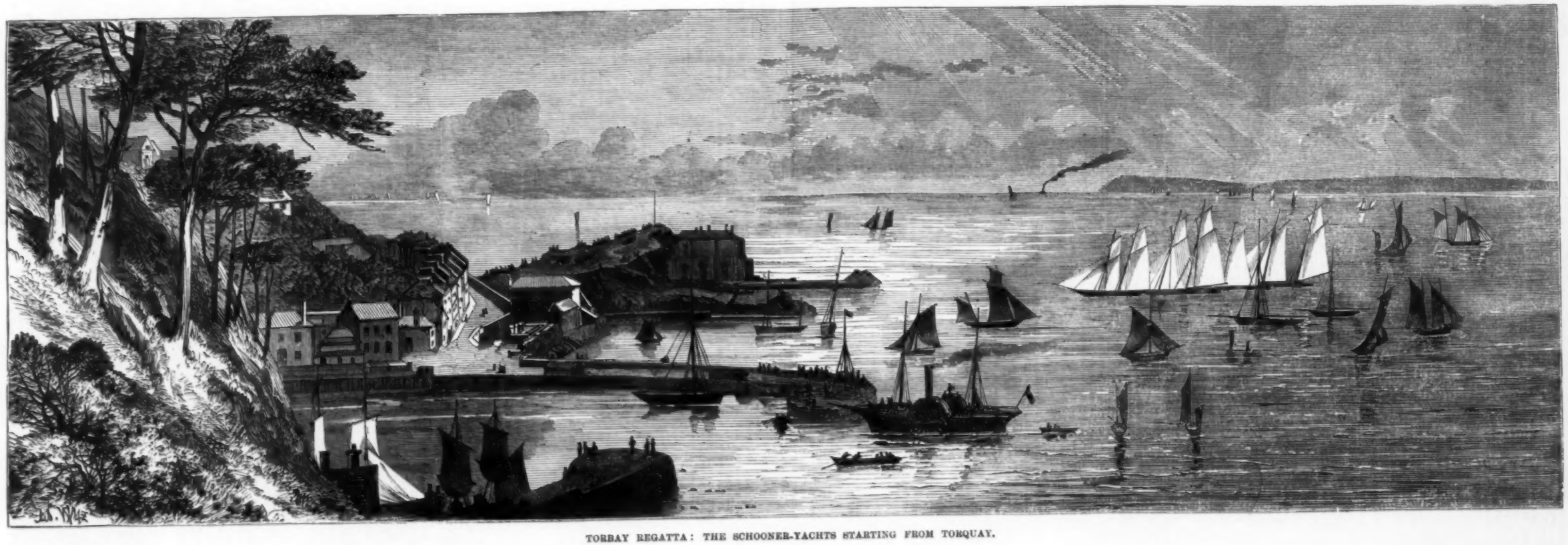
WATERSPOUT SEEN OFF WORTHING ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 21.

THE WATERSPOUT OFF BRIGHTON AND WORTHING.

We have been favoured by the Rev. F. Piggott, of Worthing College, with the sketch we have engraved, showing the rare phenomenon of a waterspout beheld from Brighton and Worthing on Sunday, the 21st ult. He had an advantage in using the great elevation of the tower of Worthing College as an observatory on this occasion. The morning was very dull and thundery, attended with a few showers, and the lightning severe. The clouds were seen to be moving in all directions, some light and feathery, others heavy and of a grand appearance. The sea at the time (nine o'clock) was quite calm, with a slight breeze blowing from the N.E. At five minutes past nine the clouds were seen to revolve in a circle, about half a mile in diameter, and gradually approach the centre, which descended, diminishing in size, till, when about 50 ft. from the surface of the sea, it increased, and united with a dense vapour arising from the water in the shape of a cone. The sea for about a circle of 300 ft. was in a most disturbed state, the immense waves rolling to a centre and throwing up masses of foam. At 9.15 the waterspout broke, and an exceedingly heavy hailstorm attended its dissolution, some of the stones being about three quarters of an inch in diameter. The waterspout was distant from Worthing about two miles. The disturbed water travelled to the eastward at a rapid rate (nearly forty miles per hour), and when opposite Brighton another waterspout was formed, far more graceful in appearance than the first, the upper part not being so bulky, but much higher. Its existence, however, was but of short duration.

SCHOONER-RACE IN THE TORBAY REGATTA.

Our Engraving, from a sketch by Mr. G. Whitaker, an Exeter artist, represents the starting of the schooner yachts on Friday, the 19th ult., the second day of the Torbay Regatta, for the prize of £70. This was the principal race. The course was three times round the bay, starting from a point just outside the pier and Beacon Rock of Torquay. This is shown in our Illustration, which also takes in a distant view of Berry Head and Brixham, on the opposite side of Torbay. The yachts which were entered for this race were the Vestal, of seventy-four tons, belonging to Sir Bruce Chichester; the Madcap, of seventy tons, Mr. J. Abbott Dunbar; the Blue Bell, seventy-one tons, Mr. F. Edwards; and the Albertine, 153 tons, Lord Londesborough. These vessels got away at half-past twelve; but the wind died away in the afternoon, and after going once round the bay they were obliged to desist from the race. At that time the Madcap was a long way ahead. On the next day (Saturday, the 20th), the match was again sailed, the competing yachts being the Madcap, Albertine, and Blue Bell. The rules were that the course should be sailed over three times, the committee exercising the right of stopping the yachts after the second round, if there was no chance of doing the third in time. This right they exercised, for at eight o'clock only two rounds were finished. The Albertine was in about two minutes and a half ahead of the Madcap, but lost the prize, as she had to allow the Madcap nearly half an hour for difference of tonnage. The winner made the two rounds in exactly eight hours.



TORBAY REGATTA: THE SCHOONER-YACHTS STARTING FROM TORQUAY.